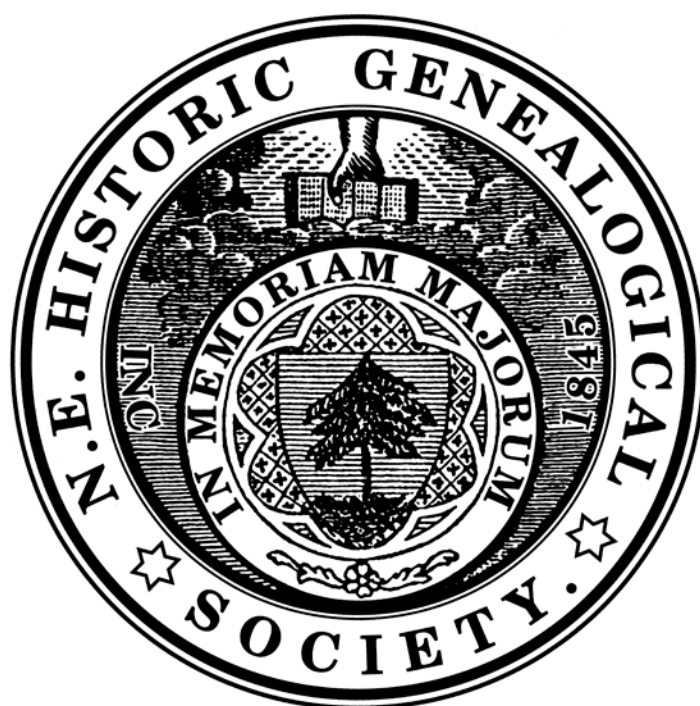


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**THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL
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EDITORIAL

Recently I came across a short article purporting to reveal the English origins of two of my ancestresses for whom only their father's surname and their mother's given name had previously been known. Clearly the author and her correspondents had done extensive research in seventeenth-century English resources, particularly parish and probate records. The author had found the parents' marriage and some earlier generations. However, the article contains not a single citation to any source!

Fortunately, there are place names, so the research might be duplicated. But before accepting anything as fact, I'd want at least to identify the original records.

We often turn to Internet databases, such as the trees on Ancestry.com or WorldConnect at Rootsweb.com, in hopes of finding good sources that might help with a knotty problem. I once found a New Jersey source for a Cape Cod couple along with a reference to Quaker records that provided some fascinating marriage information. Or we can "Google" for names and find someone's personal website. But few submitters actually record their sources. And when they do, it is often only someone else's database, which isn't much help.

Citing sources can be quite a bit of work. And, given the articles we receive at the *Register*, we see that some of our authors find it difficult to cite them in a consistent format. Many of us probably have unpleasant memories of documenting term papers in our high school or college days. So once I was hooked on genealogy, I had to go back and re-learn how to do it. But it is not all that difficult, and there are standard formats to follow. For examples of how we do it in the *Register*, see the NEHGS website for "A Guide to Some Basic Register Citation Formats."

Another thing to remember: if the source is at all obscure — perhaps a manuscript — one should include its location. It may also be wise to describe any peculiarities about a source; perhaps it's a transcription of a transcription. If the fact given looks doubtful for any reason, the reader should go back to the original. For example, the Barbour Collection of Connecticut vital records is generally a copy of a copy. For the town of Kent it has the birth of James, son of Daniel Pain, but the original says "*Tamer*, daughter of Daniel Pain"!

Keeping track of our sources will help us as we work. And if we would like others to rely upon our research, we need to provide reliable documentation.

— *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*

Identifying Elizabeth (Stockwell) (Tyler) Hodges (ca. 1739–1833) of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, is the lead article in this issue. Based on more than two decades of research, authors Joan A. Hunter and Ruth E. Youngquist have successfully identified Elizabeth Stockwell and her

first husband, Nathaniel Tyler, as well as their eight children and the children's spouses. As with many New England families, there are compilations on both the Stockwell and Tyler families. However, the Stockwell compilations are not entirely satisfactory, and the Tyler compilation does not treat Nathaniel's generation completely.

Marian S. Henry proves the identity of **Hannah Partridge, Wife of Edward² Gove of Hampton, New Hampshire**, based on court records, both published and unpublished. Numerous published works had claimed Edward's wife was Hannah Partridge, but only two had even alluded to evidence.

Once Madeline McLaughlin Allen found that the 1889 Goodrich genealogy was badly inconsistent about her ancestor, Solomon Goodrich, she started working on the **Ancestry of Solomon⁴ and Susannah (Delamater) Goodrich of Sharon, Connecticut**. She also documented the couple's nine children and their spouses. Because Sharon is on the New York border, many of the Goodrich spouses (including Susannah Delamater) were from Dutchess County, particularly the town of Amenia.

In **The Immigration and Marriage of William¹ Carpenter of Amesbury, Wiltshire, and Providence, Rhode Island**, author Eugene Cole Zubrinsky argues successfully that "Thomas Carpenter of Amesbury, carpenter," who immigrated on the *James* in 1635, was actually *William* Carpenter of Amesbury, carpenter, later of Providence.

Peter and Jane (____) Freeman of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and Their Descendants in Maine: An African-American Family, by Bruno Giles, completes the third generation and lists their children, including several Civil War soldiers. In an appendix the author treats the family of Sampson Freeman of Ipswich and Maine.

Authors Bryson Caldwell Cook and Janet Stacey Porter treat the rest of the children of **Nathaniel Porter (1692–1758) of Farmington and Bethlehem, Connecticut**. By careful analysis, they tentatively identify the five previously-unidentified children of Nathaniel's son, John Porter of Goshen, Connecticut.

In the conclusion of **Humphrey Blake (1494?–1558), and His Descendants in New England and South Carolina: Blake, Richards, Selleck, Torrey, and Wolcott**, author Clifford L. Stott treats four immigrant Torrey brothers and their children, as well as David¹ Selleck and his children. An appendix, "The Origins of Humphrey Blake," discusses the possible origins of Humphrey Blake, based on the quartered arms of his great-grandson, Robert Blake, General-at-Sea.

Finally, we present the **Clough Bible Record**, from the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections at NEHGS.

– Henry B. Hoff

IDENTIFYING
ELIZABETH (STOCKWELL) (TYLER) HODGES
(ca. 1739–1833) OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND VERMONT

Joan A. Hunter and Ruth E. Youngquist

On 19 April 1759, in Sutton, Massachusetts, “Nathaniel Tyler of Scituate” married “Elisabeth Stockwell.”^[1] She married second Seth Hodges, and the 1896 Hodges genealogy says of her:^[2]

Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, second wife of Seth Hodges, is remembered by a descendant as a very small, bright, active woman, who lived to be 100 years old. Her parentage and the dates of her birth, marriage and death have not been obtained.

The information that had “not been obtained” for the Hodges genealogy has been found by research in the records of four New England states. In addition, her eight Tyler children and their spouses have been identified.

ELIZABETH STOCKWELL

The *History of Sutton* says William Stockwell, “the ancestor of those who bear the name Stockwell came from Scotland . . . followed . . . a sea-faring life, and finally settled in Ipswich; married, and had five sons, William, John, Jonathan, Ebenezer, and David, all of whom came to Sutton.”^[3] Savage briefly treats only one Stockwell immigrant, namely, Quintin of Hatfield, who was captured at Deerfield on 19 September 1677 and taken to Canada.^[4] Although two Stockwell genealogies discuss Quintin and William, neither author found evidence that they were related.^[5]

Hammatt’s *Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass.*, says little about William¹ Stockwell, only that he “had a seat in the Meetinghouse in 1700. Married Sarah Lambert, April 14, 1685,” and had “Sarah and Elisabeth, born April 4, 1661,

¹ *Vital Records of Sutton, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1907), 24, 27.

² Almon D. Hodges, *Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England, Ending December 31, 1894*, 3rd ed. (Boston: privately printed, 1896), 78, 101–102.

³ William A. Benedict and Hiram A. Tracy, *History of the Town of Sutton, Mass. from 1704–1876* (Worcester, Mass.: privately printed, 1878), 729. Apparently not all the sons of William¹ Stockwell moved to Sutton.

⁴ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1860–1862; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), 4:199.

⁵ Mabel Stockwell Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* (Chelsea, Vt.: privately printed, 1983), 3–4; Irene Dixon Stockwell, *Stockwell Family, Adventures into the Past, 1626–1982*, 2nd ed., rev. (Janesville, Wis.: privately printed, 1982), 1–16.

Elizabeth died in May.”^[6] Ipswich records confirm William’s marriage to Sarah Lambert on 14 April 1685,^[7] and the births of two children were recorded there: “Stockwell, William, s. William and Sarah, Feb. 26, 1685,” and “Stockwall, John, s. W[illiam], Mar. 10, 1686-7.”^[8]

Kennedy’s 1982 Stockwell genealogy says William² was married first about 1706 in Salem to Elizabeth Shaw, and second in October 1718 to Mary Green.^[9] Salem records confirm the second marriage, “Stockwell, Will[ia]m and Mary Green, Oct. —, 1718.”^[10] Elizabeth Shaw was born in Salem in January 1679 to William and Elizabeth Shaw.^[11] William Shaw’s will, dated 1 January 1722, proved 30 December 1726, mentions “daughter Elisabeth Stockwells children 5 shillings besides what I have given her before.”^[12] On 7 March 1715, William Stockwell of Salem and Ezekiel Marsh purchased 1/15th proprietorship right in Sutton’s “Settlers’ Land.”^[13]

Kennedy says William³, son of William and Elizabeth, was born in Salem in 1716/7,^[14] but provides no documentation. Salem records show no Stockwell births, nor is William’s birth found in any town in Essex County.^[15] Kennedy says William² moved to Sutton during the winter of 1717 with his brother John and their father, William¹.^[16]

Sutton records show a William Stockwell married Elizabeth Nichols on 4 December 1733.^[17] If the groom was William³, son of William and Elizabeth (Shaw) Stockwell, he was no more than seventeen, assuming he was born in 1716 or 1717. However, it is quite possible he was born earlier, even a decade earlier.^[18] Kennedy states that Mary (Green) Stockwell was living as late as 1740,^[19] which, if correct, would eliminate the possibility that the 1733 groom was William² Stockwell, marrying for a third time.

⁶ Abraham Hammatt, *The Hammatt Papers. No. 1. The Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass., 1633–1700* (Ipswich, Mass.: A. Caldwell, A. W. Dow, 1880–99; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980), 202, 351.

⁷ *Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year, 1849*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1910–19), 2:412.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1:354–55.

⁹ Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* [note 5], 22.

¹⁰ *Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 6 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–25), 4:351.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 2:278.

¹² Essex County probate, William Shaw will, file 25150.

¹³ Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* [note 5], 12–13, deed reproduced on 13 (Suffolk County Deeds, 30:116–17).

¹⁴ Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* [note 5], 22.

¹⁵ *Early Vital Records of Essex Co., Mass., to About 1850*, CD-ROM (Wheat Ridge, Colo.: Search & ReSearch, 1998).

¹⁶ Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* [note 5], 12.

¹⁷ *Vital Records of Sutton* [note 1], 363. “Stockwell, William and Elesebeth Nickiols, Dec. 4, 1733.”

¹⁸ The only age statement found for William is that he was age 39 in 1756 (Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* [note 5], 25).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 22.

Kennedy says William Stockwell's wife was identical with Elizabeth, baptized in Salem Village [now Danvers] 16 December 1705, daughter of Thomas and Joanna (Towne) Nichols.^[20] No evidence has been found to confirm this identification, but it is probably correct, based on Sutton deeds. On 2 December 1725, Thomas Nichols, formerly of Salem, but now living near Sutton, conveyed land to his son Jonathan Nichols of Salem.^[21] In December 1732 William Stockwell of Sutton conveyed land to Jonathan Nichols of Sutton.^[22] And on 28 March 1739, William Stockwell of New Sherborn, Worcester County, conveyed land to Isaac Nichols of Sutton.^[23] Thomas and Joanna (Towne) Nichols had sons Isaac, Jonathan, and Thomas, all of whom had children born or baptized in Sutton.^[24]

Sutton records show the baptisms of six children of William Stockwell between 1742 and 1749:^[25] *Elisabeth*, *Absolom*, and *Jonathan*, were baptized on 18 April 1742, *William* on 26 September 1742, *Peter* on 8 September 1745, and *Phebe* on 14 May 1749. Elisabeth was listed as the first of three children baptized in 1742, suggesting she was born earlier than 1739, the year given by Kennedy.^[26] However, as will be seen below, the age at death on her gravestone indicates she was born about 1739.^[27]

NATHANIEL TYLER

As stated at the beginning of this article, Elizabeth Stockwell married Nathaniel Tyler "of Scituate" on 19 April 1759 in Sutton. It soon became apparent that Scituate, Rhode Island, had been the groom's place of residence, not Scituate, Massachusetts. If we assume this was his first marriage and he was between 21 and 30, then he would have been born between 1729 and 1738.

In her article, "John Tyler of Portsmouth," Ruth Wilder Sherman did not identify the Nathaniel Tyler who married Elizabeth Stockwell.^[28] However, as Nathaniel was "of Scituate," in April 1759, it is reasonable to assume he was related to the Tylers there. Sherman says Lazarus² Tyler (*John*¹) had sons William, John, Ebenezer, and Nathaniel. *William* can be eliminated, as he had no sons. *John* had no surviving son named Nathaniel; in his will dated 30 June 1773

²⁰ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 10], 2:105 (birth); 4:125 (parents' marriage; also in *Vital Records of Topsfield, Massachusetts*, 2 vols. [Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1903–16], 1:193).

²¹ Worcester County Deeds, 3:207.

²² Worcester County Deeds, 6:9.

²³ Worcester County Deeds, 12:2–3. New Sherborn became the town of Douglas in 1775; it adjoins Sutton.

²⁴ *Vital Records of Salem* [note 10], 2:106, 109; *Vital Records of Sutton* [note 1], 122–23.

²⁵ *Vital Records of Sutton* [note 1], 163–67.

²⁶ Kennedy, *Stockwell Genealogy* [note 5], 24, 27.

²⁷ Elisabeth's age at death presumably was provided by her oldest child, John Tyler (see below).

²⁸ Ruth Wilder Sherman, "Descendants of John Tyler of Portsmouth, R.I.," *The American Genealogist* 52 (1996):220–25 at 225.

at Scituate, Rhode Island, John named his children as William, John, James, Mary, Sarah, and Bathsheba.^[29] *Ebenezer* had a son Nathaniel, born in Preston, Connecticut, 16 May 1731,^[30] whose birth year makes him a candidate to be the husband of Elizabeth Stockwell. *Nathaniel*, born in Preston 14 May 1703,^[31] presumably was the man of that name who married there 22 or 23 February 1725, Phebe Benjamin;^[32] however, no evidence was found that they had children.

Thus, it is probable that the husband of Elizabeth Stockwell was Nathaniel Tyler, born in Preston 16 May 1731. It is less likely that Elizabeth's husband was an unknown son [named Nathaniel] of Nathaniel and Phebe (Benjamin) Tyler.

A Nathaniel Tyler married in Plainfield, Connecticut (adjacent to Preston), 12 October 1757, Lydia Woodward. They had a child born there the next year,^[33] and two children born in Canaan (in the northwest corner of Connecticut) in 1761 and 1763.^[34] However, Lydia Woodward's husband might have been Nathaniel Tyler, born in Haddam, Connecticut, 19 November 1728, son of Nathaniel³ (*Francis*², *Roger*¹) Tyler.^[35]

Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Tyler lived in Scituate, Rhode Island, after they were married, and their first four children were born probably in Rhode Island. On 8 April 1762, Nathaniel Tyler of Scituate bought land there that bordered John Tyler's land.^[36] On 20 April 1765, Nathaniel Tyler of Scituate bought fifty acres on Rattlesnake Brook in Killingly, Connecticut, from Absolom Stockwell of Killingly; the deed was witnessed by William Tyler and Stephen Haradeen.^[37] Nathaniel Tyler was called "of Killingly" by 4 November 1768, and was there on 16 October 1770.^[38] On 17 January 1771, Reuben Blanchard of Scituate, Rhode Island, bought land from "Nathll Tyler and Eliza Tyler" of Killingly.^[39]

Thompson (then part of Killingly), Connecticut, church records, dated 15 March 1775, show taxes abated for Nathaniel Tyler, Absolom Stockwell, and Peter Stockwell because they were Baptist. Taxes were abated again in December

²⁹ Ibid., 223–24.

³⁰ Barbour Collection, citing Preston Vital Records, 1:38.

³¹ Barbour Collection, citing Preston Vital Records, 1:30.

³² Sherman, "Descendants of John Tyler" [note 28], *The American Genealogist* 52:225; Gloria Wall Bicha and Helen Benjamin Brown, *The Benjamin Family in America*, 2 vols. (Racine, Wis.: G. W. Bicha, 1977), 1:32–33.

³³ Barbour Collection, citing Plainfield Vital Records, 2:47.

³⁴ Barbour Collection, citing Canaan Vital Records, A:9.

³⁵ Frederick T. Lawton, "Tyler Families of Early Branford, Connecticut . . .," typescript, Jamaica, N.Y., 13–14, at the DAR Library.

³⁶ Scituate, Rhode Island, Town Clerk, Land Evidence Records, 1731–1879, vol. 5, 1759–1772 [FHL 0,941,135], 404.

³⁷ Killingly Deeds, 8:243.

³⁸ Killingly Deeds, 8:208, 209, 211, 229.

³⁹ Killingly Deeds, 9:112.

1775 for the same men, plus William Stockwell.^[40] These men were likely Elizabeth's brothers, as shown above.

On 26 May 1777, Nathaniel Tyler enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Line, Child's Company, for eight months. He was "omitted" in August 1777. Absolom Stockwell enlisted in the same company, 10 April 1777, and was also "omitted" August 1777.^[41]

Nathaniel died between August 1777, when he was "omitted," and 12 November 1777, when his estate was appraised at £527.16.00. On 2 December 1777, Elizabeth Tyler and Peter Stockwell, both of Killingly, gave bond, and Elizabeth was appointed administrator of "the Goods Chattels & Credit & estate of Nathaniel Tyler late of Killingly, Deceased."^[42] On 6 November 1781, Elizabeth received £25 from the estate for "taking care of one child 143 weeks and one 52 weeks," and £50.16.00 for "support of family."^[43]

Birth records for Elizabeth and Nathaniel's children are lacking. Fortunately, an agreement signed on 25 February 1800 by John Tyler and James Tyler of Bernardston [Massachusetts]; Jeremiah Tyler of Whitingham, Vermont; William Tyler of Greenwich, Rhode Island; Job Woodard of Gill [Massachusetts]; Zelotes Robinson of Plymouth, Vermont; and Ehud Darling of Bernardston, states that the above named sons and sons-in-law have agreed to:

jointly and severally with the agreement and consent of our honored mother Elizabeth Hodges of Gill and her husband Seth Hodges authorize and appoint Peter Tyler of Leyden yeoman, our lawful agent and attorney for special purpose to sell and convey certain lands . . . in trust left by our honoured father and father-in-law to our honoured mother then Elizabeth Tyler widow of Nathaniel Tyler of Thompson, Connecticut.^[44]

Two months later, in Bernardston on 14 April 1800, Seth and Elizabeth Hodges, John Tyler, Job Woodard, Ehud and Patty Darling, Lydia Woodard, and James Tyler acknowledged their signatures.^[45] This agreement proves John, James, Jeremiah, William, Lydia, Patty, and Zelotes Robinson's wife were surviving children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth, but does not establish Peter as their child. Proof of Peter's connection comes from a family record noting his daughter Betsey's marriage.^[46]

⁴⁰ Thompson, Connecticut, Ecclesiastical Society, Minutes of Meetings, 1728–1856, p. 3 [FHL 1,014,185 Item 3].

⁴¹ *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the I. War of the Revolution. II War of 1812. III. Mexican War* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1889), 202.

⁴² Pomfret (Connecticut) District Probate, Nathaniel Tyler estate [FHL 0,005,416], 5:91.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Thompson Deeds, 3-4:360–61.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Joan A. Hunter, *Descendants to the Tenth Generation of Jedediah Barton (1707–after 1798) of Oxford and Ward, Worcester County, Massachusetts* (Salem, Mass.: Higginson Book Co., 2004), citing Gertrude S. R. Thayer, "Bible and Family Records: Parsons," *Vermont DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report, Series 1, Volume 25: The Twenty-fifth Book of Records* (1955), 125, which says, "The first wife of John Parsons was Betsy Tyler, a native of Thompson,

SETH HODGES

Vail's history of Pomfret, Vermont, says "Seth Hodges was the first man of this family in Pomfret." He came from Woodstock, Connecticut, and was in Pomfret from before 1773, when he was present at the first town meeting, until about 1780 when he went to Ashford, Connecticut. He returned to Vermont on 16 October 1780,^[47] but on 1 May 1781 sold his property and returned to Connecticut.^[48]

The Hodges genealogy incorrectly claims Seth married Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler in 1763 or 1764.^[49] Elizabeth and Seth were married between 6 November 1781, when she was still Elizabeth Tyler,^[50] and 8 December 1787, when "Seth Hoggens of Douglas, Massachusetts, Gentleman, and his wife Elizabeth" sold Seth's son Samuel sixty-five acres, part in Douglas and part in Sutton, described as "Samuel Hoggens line till it comes to Jonathn Stockwell's line thence eastwardly to Stockwell line."^[51] Seth Hodges was enumerated in Douglas in 1790, as head of a household with one male over 16 and one female, residing next to Samuel Hodges, and near W.(?) Stockwell and Mary Stockwell.^[52]

In March 1799 Seth Hodges, of Gill, Massachusetts, bought land in Gill from Job Woodward of Guilford, Vermont.^[53] In 1800 the number of individuals in Seth's household suggest his son Samuel, who was not enumerated separately in the 1800 census, was living with him. Seth was head of a household with one male 10–16, one male 26–45, one male 45 and over [evidently Seth himself], three females under 10, two females 10–16, one female 26–45, and one female 45 and over.^[54]

Life with Seth was not to Elizabeth's liking and for reasons not explained, she left him. In the issue of 9 September 1805 of the local newspaper, Seth warned that:

Whereas Elizabeth, the wife of me the subscriber, hath behaved in an unbecoming manner by leaving my bed and board for weeks together, and otherwise not demeaning herself as a kind and dutiful wife: that this is therefore to forbid all

Conn., the dau. of Peter and Louise Tyler. Nathaniel was her grandfather." [Note: Betsey was actually the daughter of Peter and his first wife Betsey. "Betsey dau. Peter & Betsey b. 22 Mar. 1788, Thompson, Conn." (Thompson, Conn., Records of Births, Marriages & Deaths, vol. 1 [FHL 1,376,374], 25)].

⁴⁷ Henry Hobart Vail, *Pomfret, Vermont*, 2 vols. (Boston: Cockayne, 1930), 2:511. Nearly identical information is in Hodges, *Hodges Family*, [note 2], 102.

⁴⁸ Vail, *Pomfret, Vermont* [note 47], 2:511.

⁴⁹ Hodges, *Hodges Family* [note 2], 101; Vail, *Pomfret, Vermont* [note 47], 2:511.

⁵⁰ Nathaniel Tyler's estate paid her on that date; see note 42.

⁵¹ Unrecorded deed from Seth Hodges to Samuel Hodges, dated 8 December 1787, no recording date, witnessed by Nathall Brown and Rebecca Brown, and written below their names, "This lease is delivered up in my presens Aaron Marsh." The deed is owned by author Joan A. Hunter.

⁵² 1790 U.S. Census, Douglas, Worcester County, Massachusetts, roll 4, p. 198.

⁵³ Hampshire County Deeds, 13:420.

⁵⁴ 1800 U.S. Census, Gill, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, roll 15, p. 86.

persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after this date. Seth Hodges, Gill, 7th Sept. 1805.^[55]

Elizabeth left her home and, by horseback or wagon, probably traveled along the narrow road paralleling the wide bend in the Connecticut River. Crossing what is today Highway 10, she probably followed the “Old Road” through Northfield, Massachusetts, to Vernon, Vermont, where her oldest son, John Tyler, lived. Vernon is about twelve miles from Gill. In 1810 she was probably one of two females 45 and over in John Tyler’s household in Vernon,^[56] and in 1820 she was probably one of the two females over 45 in the same household there.^[57] On 20 December 1826, Hiram Johnson of Bernardston, released and quitclaimed “to John Tyler of Vernon, and his wife Molly Tyler and also Elizabeth Hodges, the said John Tyler’s Mother during each of their natural lives.”^[58]

In 1830 Elizabeth was probably the one female 80–90 in John Tyler’s household in Vernon.^[59] Vail’s history of Pomfret, Vermont, incorrectly says Elizabeth died in Pomfret on 26 July 1814 age 93.^[60] She died in Vernon 19 October 1833 age 94,^[61] and was buried in Maplehurst Cemetery in Guilford, Vermont.^[62]

The Hodges genealogy says Seth Hodges had three children by his first wife and one “known by his second . . . Seth Hodges b. 1765 Feb. 19.”^[63] But the son Seth Hodges deposed “he was born in Ashford, Conn. the 19 February 1753, has no record of his age[,] in 1763 his father moved to Pomfret that he was then 10 years of age that he has lived there since.”^[64] Thus the deponent was born about thirty years before his father married Elizabeth Tyler. Elizabeth and Seth had no children together.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

ELIZABETH⁴ STOCKWELL was born about 1739, and was baptized in Sutton, Massachusetts, 18 April 1742, daughter of William³ (*William²⁻¹*) and Elizabeth

⁵⁵ *Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette*, 9 September 1805, p. 3.

⁵⁶ 1810 U.S. Census, Vernon, Windham County, Vermont, roll 65, p. 384.

⁵⁷ 1820 U.S. Census, Vernon, roll 128, p. 134.

⁵⁸ Vernon Deeds, 1811–1840, 3:380. Numerous Tylers lived in Vernon in the early 1800s, and they transacted many deeds. This was the only deed to specify a relationship between Elizabeth and any of her children.

⁵⁹ 1830 U.S. Census, Vernon, Windham County, Vermont, roll 186, p. 48.

⁶⁰ Vail, *Pomfret, Vermont* [note 47], 2:512.

⁶¹ Abby Maria Hemenway, ed., *The Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, 5 vols. (various places and publishers, 1867–1923), 5:320: “Longevity of Vernon. Deceased People, Seventy Years of Age or More, 1833, Elizabeth Hodges, 94.”

⁶² Visit to Maplehurst Cemetery by author Ruth E. Youngquist in 1994; Vermont Vital Records, information submitted by the Town Clerk of Guilford.

⁶³ Hodges, *Hodges Genealogy* [note 2], 101. Seth married Ann[a] Hoar in Taunton, Massachusetts, 14 June 1744 (*Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 3 vols. [Boston: NEHGS, 1928–29], 2:252).

⁶⁴ Revolutionary War Pension File, Seth Hodges, W21389.

(Nichols) Stockwell. She died in Vernon, Vermont, 19 October 1833 age 94. She married first in Sutton 19 April 1759, **NATHANIEL TYLER**, probably the Nathaniel Tyler born in Preston, Connecticut, 16 May 1731, son of Ebenezer³ (*Lazarus*², *John*¹) and Abigail (____) Tyler. He died in Killingly, Connecticut, between August 1777, when he was “omitted” from a military roll, and 12 November 1777, when his estate was appraised. Elizabeth married second, as his second wife, between 1 May 1781 and 8 December 1787, **SETH⁴ HODGES**, born in Norton, Massachusetts, 10 March 1723,^[65] son of Samuel³ (*John*², *William*¹) and Mary (King) (Allen) Hodges, and widower of Anna Hoar.^[66] He died 1 April 1809 age 87, presumably in Pomfret, and was buried in Burns Cemetery there.^[67]

Known children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Tyler, order uncertain; i-iv born probably in Rhode Island, v-viii born probably in Connecticut:

- i. JOHN TYLER, b. ca. 1760;^[68] d. Vernon, Vt., 12 March 1844 age 84.^[69] He m. (1) say 1781, perhaps Killingly, Conn., MARY “MOLLY/POLLY” WOODWARD, b. Leicester, Mass., 2 April 1764,^[70] d. Vernon, Vt., 13 Sept. 1835 age 71,^[71] daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Starr) Woodward.^[72] John m. (2) Vernon 14 March 1837 SARAH “SALLY” (HODGES) TYLER,^[73] b. perhaps Hanover, N. J., 26 Aug. 1778,^[74] d. Vernon 3 April 1862, age 82 years, 8 months,^[75] bur. Tyler Cemetery there, Sunday, 6 April 1862,^[76] daughter of Samuel and Rebecca

⁶⁵ *Vital Records of Norton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1906), 79.

⁶⁶ Hodges, *Hodges Genealogy* [note 2], 78, 101–02.

⁶⁷ Seth Hodges death record, received from the Pomfret Town Clerk.

⁶⁸ The 1873 death record of their daughter, Polly Harris, names her parents as John and Polly Tyler, and gives the birthplace of one parent (presumably her father) as Rhode Island (Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 257:62).

⁶⁹ *Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette & Courier*, 23 April 1844, p. 3; Vermont Vital Records.

⁷⁰ *Vital Records of Leicester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1903), 109.

⁷¹ Hemenway, *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* [note 61], 5:320; Vermont Vital Records.

⁷² Hosea Starr Ballou, “Dr. Thomas Starr, Surgeon in the Pequot War, and His Family Connections,” *Register* 89 (1935):172–77 et seq., including 96 (1942):366–83 at 377, Sally (or Sarah) Starr, bapt. 1 Sept. 1728, m. Jesse Woodward of Thompson, Conn.

⁷³ Joan A. Hunter, “Vernon, Vt., Marriages, 1797–1849,” *Vermont Genealogy* 9 (2004):78–99, 134–49, 193–210, at 206; Vernon, Vermont, Vital Records, 4:551 [FHL 0,029,031].

⁷⁴ Revolutionary War Pension File, Samuel Hodges, R5089. Rebecca Hodges of Utica, New York, deposed that she married Samuel Hodges at Hanover, New Jersey, on 23 November 1777. He served in the Revolution from New Jersey, and died in Gill, Massachusetts, on 18 September 1826. A family record in the pension file includes the marriage date and daughter Sarah’s birth as 26 August 1778.

⁷⁵ *Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette & Courier*, Monday, 14 April 1862, p. 3.

⁷⁶ Visits to Tyler Cemetery by both authors in various years. The Account Book of Charles Lewis Holton of Northfield, Massachusetts, for 1862, entry for 6 April 1862, says: “Went to church heard Mr. Murray preach. Went to Aunt Sally Tyler’s funerell. Fair.” Charles Lewis Holton kept account books from 1840 to 1883; seventeen of these are owned by author Joan A. Hunter. Charles Lewis Holton’s mother was Betsey (Hodges) Holton, sister of Sarah (Hodges) (Tyler) Tyler (J. H. Temple and George Sheldon, *History of the Town of Northfield* [Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell, 1875], 464; Samuel Hodges pension [note 74]).

- (Smith) Hodges, granddaughter of Seth and Anna (Hoar) Hodges,^[77] and widow of John's brother James Tyler.
- ii. PETER TYLER, b. say 1762; m. (1) with intentions at Sutton, Mass., dated 14 April 1787, BETSY/BETTY TITUS,^[78] b. Douglas, Mass., 17 May 1768,^[79] d. before 1793, daughter of Jonah and Thankful (Bigelow) (Parker) Titus.^[80] Peter m. (2) Sutton 2 April 1793 LOIS WAKEFIELD,^[81] b. Sutton 26 March 1772, daughter of Silas and Anna (Marsh) Wakefield.^[82] Lois d. 13 Dec. 1859, age 87 years, 9 months, bur. Peterboro Village Cemetery, Smithfield, Madison Co., N.Y.^[83]
 - iii. WILLIAM TYLER, b. ca. 1763; d. Providence, R.I., 12 April 1826.^[84] He m. West Greenwich, R.I., 27 April 1788 LYDIA REYNOLDS,^[85] b. ca. 1770, d. Providence, Sunday, 26 Nov. 1826 age 68, daughter of Samuel Reynolds and perhaps his second wife, Tabitha (Gardner) Reynolds.^[86]
 - iv. LYDIA TYLER, b. ca. 1765; d. Montgomery, Mass., 13 June 1826 age 61.^[87] She m. before Feb. 1797 JOB WOODWARD,^[88] b. Leicester, Mass., 11 Aug. 1767,^[89] d. Montgomery 5 March 1826 age 60,^[90] son of Jesse and Sarah (Starr) Woodward, and brother of Mary Woodward who m. John Tyler.^[91]

⁷⁷ Hodges, *Hodges Genealogy* [note 2], 101, 140, 208.

⁷⁸ *Vital Records of Sutton* [note 1], 373: "Tyler, Peter, of Thompson, Ct. and Betty Tites, int. April 14, 1787."

⁷⁹ *Vital Records of Douglas, Massachusetts to the End of the Year 1849* (Worcester, Mass.: Franklin P. Rice, 1906), 64.

⁸⁰ Claude W. Barlow, "The Titus Family of Douglas, Mass., and Vershire, Vt.," *Register* 114 (1960):169–77 at 174; Leo J. Titus, *Titus, A North American Family History* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2004), 69.

⁸¹ *Vital Records of Sutton* [note 1], 373.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 177 (birth); *Vital Records of Douglas* [note 79], 155 (parents' marriage); Homer Wakefield, *Wakefield Memorial . . .* (Bloomington, Ill.: privately printed, 1897), 156. Lois was buried close to Silas W. Tyler, died 22 December 1890 in his 91st year, who was almost certainly her son, named for his maternal grandfather (see next note).

⁸³ "Peterboro Village Cemetery," online at freepages.misc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nc99usgw/competer.txt.

⁸⁴ James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636–1850*, 21 vols. [Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co. 1891–1912], 13:63, from the *Providence Journal*.

⁸⁵ Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 84], 1 (West Greenwich):53, "Tyler, William, of Foster, R.I., son of Nathaniel, dec., and Lydia Reynolds, of Samuel, dec. of West Greenwich."

⁸⁶ "Marriages, Births and Deaths—West Greenwich, RI," copied by Erving D. Matteson, Town Clerk, West Greenwich, Rhode Island, 1930, in Susan Rogers Clement, *Reynolds Family Association Centennial Collection. 100 Years of Historical and Genealogical Material Collected by the Reynolds Family Association* (Cullman, Ala.: privately printed, 1992), 490. Arnold *Vital Record of Rhode Island* [note 84], 13:63, from the *Providence Journal*, says, "Tyler, Lydia, widow of William in 68th year, Nov. 26, 1826."

⁸⁷ *Vital Records of Montgomery, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1902), 66.

⁸⁸ The death record of their daughter, Parthenia Grand, says she was born in Montague, Massachusetts, died there 18 September 1877, age 80 years, 6 months, 29 days [which would place her birth in February 1797], daughter of Job Woodward (Massachusetts Vital Records from 1841, 292:301). However, Parthenia may not have been the first child of Job and Lydia.

⁸⁹ *Vital Records of Leicester* [note 70], 109.

⁹⁰ *Vital Records of Montgomery* [note 87], 66.

⁹¹ See note 72.

- v. JEREMIAH TYLER, b. ca. 1766; d. after 1810 when he was head of a household in Whitingham, Vt.;^[92] m. SALLY _____.^[93]
- vi. PATTY TYLER b. ca. 1772; m. Douglas, Mass., 28 March 1793 EHUD DARLING,^[94] b. ca. 1768, probably in Mendon, Mass., son of William and Rachel (White) Darling.^[95] He d. Conklingville, Hadley, Saratoga Co., N.Y., 1 June 1848 age 80.^[96]
- vii. JAMES TYLER, b. Killingly, Conn., 6 Nov. 1774;^[97] d. before 14 March 1837, when his widow married his brother. James m. Sutton, Mass., 1 Dec. 1796, SARAH "SALLY" HODGES,^[98] b. perhaps Hanover, N.J., 26 Aug. 1778, d. Vernon, Vt., 3 April 1862, age 82 years, 8 months, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Smith) Hodges.
- viii. ROSANNAH TYLER, b. ca. 1776; m. Guilford, Vt., 26 June 1794 ZELOTES ROBINSON,^[99] b. Conn. ca. 1773; d. after 1850, probably in Tioga Co., N.Y.^[100] The Robinsons were in Plymouth, Vt., when Zelotes published the following:^[101] "Whereas, Rosannah, my wife, has neglected the duties incumbent on a wife and is squandering away my property, this is therefore to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date. - Zelotes Robinson, Plymouth, 11 Oct. 1815." Zelotes m. (2) Abigail Sawyer.^[102]

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⁹² 1810 U.S. Census, Whitingham, Windham County, Vermont, roll 65, p. 401.

⁹³ On 1 March 1799, Jeremiah Tyler of Bernardston and Sally Tyler signed a deed selling land in Bernardston to Samuel Hodges (Hampshire County Deeds, 15:137).

⁹⁴ *Vital Records of Douglas* [note 79], 99.

⁹⁵ Susan Salisbury, *The Darlings of Mendon, Massachusetts* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 2003), 20; William A. and Lou Ella J. Martin, *Dennis Darling of Braintree and Mendon and Some of His Descendants, 1662 to 1800* (Murrieta, Calif.: the authors, 2006), 295, 304.

⁹⁶ Martin and Martin, *Dennis Darling* [note 95], 304; death information given for Patty (Tyler) Darling is improbable. EHUD Darling was head of a household in Saratoga County in 1830 (1830 U.S. Census, Concord, Saratoga County, New York, roll 108, p. 183), but has not been found in the index to the 1840 census at *Ancestry.com*.

⁹⁷ Tyler Family Bible, originally owned by James Tyler's daughter, Mary (Tyler) Estabrook; information sent to author Ruth E. Youngquist by the Bible's current owner, Mark Kieselhorst.

⁹⁸ *Vital Records of Sutton* [note 1], 373.

⁹⁹ Guilford, Vermont, Town & Vital Records, 1764–1815, Book B; marriage found in index but not on microfilm [FHL 0,028,291].

¹⁰⁰ 1850 U.S. Census, Richford, Tioga County, New York, roll 604, p. 290B.

¹⁰¹ *Spooner's Journal*, Windsor, Vermont, 1811–1818, published by Alden Spooner, online at www.dartmouth.edu/~lmfwelch/Spooners/look1811.html.

¹⁰² Leroy W. Kingman, *Our County and Its People: A Memorial History of Tioga County, New York* (Elmira, N.Y.: W A. Fergusson, 1897), 790.

HANNAH PARTRIDGE, WIFE OF EDWARD² GOVE OF HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Marian S. Henry

Hannah, wife of Edward² (John¹) Gove of Hampton, New Hampshire, has been identified in print as either Hannah Partridge or Hannah Titcomb. Joseph Dow, writing in 1894, claimed she was Hannah Titcomb, daughter of William Titcomb of Newbury, Massachusetts.^[1] Three years later, David Hoyt, in his *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury*, showed her as Hannah Titcomb on p. 180 and Hannah Partridge on p. 752.^[2] William Henry Gove, writing in 1922, claimed that Edward Gove married Hannah, daughter of William Partridge of Salisbury, Massachusetts.^[3] Some years later, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* showed Edward Gove's wife as Hannah Partridge, daughter of William, and mentioned briefly (without citation) a 1701 document which appeared to support that identification.^[4] Based on published sources up to 1962, Torrey's *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* showed Edward Gove's wife as "[Hannah Partridge/Titcomb?]"^[5] At least two more recent works have identified Edward Gove's wife as Hannah Partridge, without providing documentation.^[6]

As will be seen below, several documents identify (either directly or indirectly) Edward Gove's wife as Hannah Partridge.

Edward Gove, the son of John¹ and Mary (Shard) Gove, was born in England about 1637, and was taken with his brother John to Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably in 1642.^[7] By 1657 Edward Gove was in Salisbury, Massachusetts, still unmarried.^[8] In 1665 he moved to Hampton, which was then in Old Norfolk

¹ Joseph Dow, *History of the Town of Hampton, New Hampshire*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass: Salem Press, 1894), 2:737.

² David Hoyt, *The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts*, 14 parts (Providence, R.I.: Snow & Farnham, 1897; repr. as one vol., Somersworth, N.H.: New England History Press, 1981), 180, 752.

³ William Henry Gove, *The Gove Book: History and Genealogy of the American Family of Gove and Notes of European Goves* (Salem, Mass.: Sidney Perley, 1922), 13.

⁴ Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine: Southworth-Anthoesen Press, 1928–39; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1972), 278, 532–33.

⁵ Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS, 2001).

⁶ Carol Clark Johnson, *A Genealogical History of the Clark & Worth Families & Other Puritan Settlers in Mass. Bay Colony* (Cygnet, Ohio: the author?, 1970), 166; Richard Wheeler, "A Note on the Antecedents of John and Mary (Shard) Gove, of London and Charlestown," *The New Hampshire Genealogical Record* 11 (1994):174–79 at 175.

⁷ Wheeler, "Antecedents of John and Mary (Shard) Gove" [note 6], *New Hampshire Genealogical Record* 11:175.

⁸ On 16 April 1657, Josiah Cobham "of the towne of Salisbury in the County of Norfolk planter in New england" sold "to Edward Gove of the same towne & county Batcheler a right of

County, Massachusetts, now in Rockingham County, New Hampshire. In 1683 Edward Gove led an ill-starred insurrection against the unpopular Governor Cranfield. He was arrested, tried, and convicted of high treason, his extensive land holdings were all confiscated, and he was shipped to the Tower of London to be hung, drawn, and quartered. In 1685, shortly after the accession of James II, he was pardoned, his property was restored, and he returned to Hampton where he died in 1691.^[9]

HANNAH, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM TITCOMB

William¹ and Johanna (Bartlett) Titcomb of Newbury had a daughter named Hannah, born 8 January 1641/2, who was living in 1647, when the will of her maternal grandfather, Richard Bartlett, mentioned the four daughters of his daughter “Johann, wife of William Titcomb.”^[10] In his will dated 18 September 1676, William Titcomb mentioned sons Benaiah, William, Thomas, John, Penuel, and daughters Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Tirzah, Lydia, and Anne. He mentioned every known surviving child except Hannah. The will specifies “my eldest daughters Sarah and Mary” rather than the expected “Sarah, *Hannah*, and Mary.” Gilbert Titcomb in his *Descendants of William Titcomb*, reasonably concluded that Hannah Titcomb died between 1647, the date of her grandfather’s will, and 18 September 1676, the date of her father’s will.^[11] The most recent account of the Titcomb family reaches the same conclusion about Hannah.^[12] Since there is no evidence Edward Gove had more than one wife, and his last child was born in 1678 (see Genealogical Summary below), his wife could not be Hannah Titcomb.

HANNAH, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM PARTRIDGE

William¹ Partridge married Ann Spicer in Olney, Buckinghamshire, 6 October 1636.^[13] They immigrated to Massachusetts in 1638, settling first at Lynn, and

Commonage” (Records of the County of Norfolk, in the Colony of Massachusetts, copied by David Pulsifer [FHL 0,873,020], 1:162, from original leaf 101).

⁹ Gove, *The Gove Book* [note 2], 13–49; George Freeman Sanborn Jr. and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton, New Hampshire: to the End of the Year 1900*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1992–98), 1:8.

¹⁰ Dean Crawford Smith, *The Ancestry of Eva Belle Kempton: 1878–1908, Part II: The Ancestry of Amanda Spiller*, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, ed. (Boston: NEHGS, 2008), 42.

¹¹ Gilbert Merrill Titcomb, *Descendants of William Titcomb of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1635* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Edwards Brothers, 1969), 8, using probate information from Essex County Probate, file 27743, not in a record book. While the name Hannah could be interchangeable with Anna or Anne, in this family it is clear Hannah and Anne were two distinct daughters, the latter born 7 July 1666.

¹² Smith and Sanborn, *Ancestry of Amanda Spiller* [note 10], 280–97.

¹³ Thomas W. Cooper, II, “The Olney, Bucks., Emigrant Cluster,” *The American Genealogist* 65 (1990):65–69 at 68; Richard Wheeler, “More about the Partridge and Gaines Families of Olney, Bucks,” *The New Hampshire Genealogical Record* 9 (1992):180–81.

then at Salisbury by 1640.^[14] He died in Salisbury 5 July 1654,^[15] and his widow Ann married Anthony Stanyan there 1 January 1655[/6?].^[16]

Children of William¹ and Ann (Spicer) Partridge:^[17]

- i. JOHN² PARTRIDGE, b. Olney 11 Sept. 1637;^[18] d., probably at Portsmouth, N.H., between 28 Aug. 1722 and 5 Sept. 1722; m., probably at Portsmouth, 11 Dec. 1660 MARY FERNALD, daughter of Renald¹ and Joanna (____) Fernald, d. 16 Aug. 1722.^[19]
- ii. RACHEL PARTRIDGE, b. say 1639; d. Salisbury, Mass., 19 April 1650.^[20]
- iii. HANNAH PARTRIDGE, b. say 1641; m. ca. 1660 EDWARD GOVE, b. England ca. 1637, son of John¹ and Mary (Shard) Gove.
- iv. ELIZABETH PARTRIDGE, b. Salisbury 14 Feb. 1642/3; m. Hampton, N.H., 26 June 1661 JOSEPH SHAW, bp. Gawsworth, Cheshire, 12 Nov. 1635, d. Hampton 8 Nov. 1720 age 85, son of Roger¹ Shaw.^[21]
- v. NEHEMIAH PARTRIDGE, b. Salisbury 5 May 1645; d. Feb. 1690/1; m. by 15 July 1668 SARAH ELLINS, probably daughter of Lawrence¹ Ellins; she m. (2) by 4 Jan. 1691[/2] James Leavitt.^[22]
- vi. SARAH PARTRIDGE, b. Salisbury 24 Aug. 1647; d. Hampton July 1718;^[23] m. Haverhill, Mass., 14 Nov. 1666 JOHN HEATH,^[24] b. Newbury, Mass., 15 Aug. 1643, d. Hampton 21 Sept. 1706, son of Bartholomew¹ and Hannah (Moyce) Heath.^[25]
- vii. RACHEL PARTRIDGE, b. 10 June 1650;^[26] d. Hampton 27 Oct. 1718 in her 68th year;^[27] m. Hampton 31 Jan. 1671[/2?] JOSEPH CHASE,^[28] b. Hampton ca.

¹⁴ Cooper, "Olney, Bucks., Emigrant Cluster" [note 13], *The American Genealogist* 65:68.

¹⁵ *Vital Records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1915), 605.

¹⁶ *Vital Records of Salisbury* [note 15], 451; *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 655; Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume VI, R–S* (Boston: NEHGS, 2009), 479–96 at 483.

¹⁷ List of children based on *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533; *Vital Records of Salisbury* [note 15], 193, for children iv–vi.

¹⁸ See note 13.

¹⁹ Walter Goodwin Davis, *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis (1885–1966)*, 3 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 1:538–42.

²⁰ *Vital Records of Salisbury* [note 15], 605.

²¹ Edgar Joseph Shaw, "The English Origin of Roger and Ann Shaw of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hampton, New Hampshire," *Register* 158 (2004):309–18 at 317. See also *The Probate Records of Essex County*, 3 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1916–20), 1:407, where the court ordered on 13 October 1663 that "Mr. Stanian deliver to Joseph Shaw his wife's portion" of the legacy her father had received "in Old England."

²² *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 532–33.

²³ *Ibid.*, 324.

²⁴ *Vital Records of Haverhill, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1910), 2:247; *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533.

²⁵ Valerie Dyer Giorgi, *Bartholomew Heath of Haverhill, Massachusetts* (Santa Maria, Calif.: the author, 1994), 1, 7–8; Dean Crawford Smith, *The Ancestry of Samuel Blanchard Ordway, 1844–1916*, Melinde Lutz Sanborn, ed. (Boston: NEHGS, 1990), 311–13.

²⁶ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533.

1645, d. there 12 Jan. 1717/8 aged about 73, son of Thomas¹ and Elizabeth (Philbrick) Chase.^[29]

viii. WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, b. ca. 1654; d. 3 Jan. 1728/9 in his 75th year;^[30] m. Newbury in Dec. 1680 MARY BROWN,^[31] d. 10 June 1739.^[32]

William¹ Partridge was the son of John Partridge of Olney, whose nuncupative will proved 20 January 1647[/8],^[33] left his estate in trust to maintain his wife Frances for the remainder of her natural life. At her death the residue was to be divided between the children of William Partridge and of Henry Geynes who “now or late were in New England.”^[34] On 7 October 1653, this legacy to the children of William Partridge, “namely John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Nehemiah, and Sarah,” was acknowledged in court in Essex County.^[35] Proceedings regarding this legacy again appear in court records after the death of William Partridge (whose own probate does not name his children),^[36] and the remarriage of his widow Ann to Anthony Stanyan. On 11 June 1659, the court ordered “£13 to be paid to Hannah Partridg at 21 years of age.”^[37] Thus Hannah Partridge was alive, under the age of 21, and unmarried in 1659.

CONNECTIONS OF THE PARTRIDGE FAMILY WITH EDWARD GOVE

The Essex County court records reflect several connections between Edward Gove and the family of William Partridge. In a 1667 deposition, Rachel Partridge, then about 16, stated that she had been living in the house of Edward Gove.^[38] This was Hannah Partridge’s youngest sister, born 19 June 1650. In another court proceeding in April 1674, “Anthony Stanian and Edward Gove, both of Hampton,

²⁷ Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:126.

²⁸ Ibid., 1:76, 564; *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533.

²⁹ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 139; Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:125 (death); John Carroll Chase, *Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1993), 475, 480.

³⁰ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533.

³¹ *Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911), 2:66, 413.

³² *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533.

³³ The will must have been proved in January 1647/8 since it includes daughter Sarah, who was born 24 August 1647.

³⁴ Elizabeth French, “Genealogical Research in England.” *Register* 63 (1909):32–42, 159–66, 277–87 et seq., at 283. See also note 13.

³⁵ *Records and Files of the Quarterly Courts of Essex County, Massachusetts*, 9 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1911–75), 1:312–13; *Probate Records of Essex County* [note 21], 1:150.

³⁶ *Probate Records of Essex County* [note 21], 1:192–93.

³⁷ “Old Norfolk County Records,” *The Essex Antiquarian* 1 (1897):19–24 et seq., including 3 (1899):10–13 at 10.

³⁸ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 33], 3:425.

were bound for Edward Gove's appearance."^[39] Anthony was Hannah Partridge's stepfather.

In May 1680, Hannah's brother, Nehemiah Partridge, referred to Edward Gove as his brother in a deposition.^[40] As shown above, Nehemiah's wife was Sarah Ellins, and there is no evidence she had a sister or half-sister named Hannah, who could have married Edward Gove. Nehemiah Partridge could have called Edward Gove his "brother" if Edward had married one of his sisters, who died shortly thereafter and Edward Gove then married a Hannah. However, this was not the case, as Nehemiah's sisters Elizabeth, Sarah, and Rachel married other men and were still having children in 1680. This leaves the obvious — and correct — conclusion that Nehemiah Partridge's sister Hannah married Edward Gove.

In 1683, while Edward Gove was imprisoned in the Tower of London, Nehemiah and John Partridge attempted to obtain copies of transcriptions of Edward Gove's trial to support his efforts to obtain a pardon.^[41]

The Deposition of Mr. Richard Paine aged thirty Seven years or thereabout and Nehemiah Partridge aged about thirty Eight yeares, testifieth and saith that on the Twenty Eighth of march one thousand Six hundred Eighty & Three they were in Company wth John Partridge on ye Great Island In ye Province of New Hampshire, & heard the said John Partridge desire Richard Chamberlain Esqre & Secretary of ye Province afforesaid to transcribe the Copies of Edward Goves Tryall for him and tendered Money to pay for it, & used many arguments wth ye Secretary to get ye said Copies, but he refused . . . furthermore the Deponents doe testify and declare that on the twenty-ninth of march above mentioned Richard Pain & Nehemiah Partridge went to a Justice of Peace of the Province of new Hampshire and desired to give us our oaths to the above written which is nothing but truth; but said Justice refused and would not doo it, to the which wee are ready to give our oaths when called of again before authority that will administer the oaths to us to all above written in Confirmation above, wee the Deponents have given our hands this twenty ninth of this instant march one thousand six hundred eighty three.

This deposition was signed by Richard Paine and Nehemiah Partridge. Witnesses were John ____ and John Partridge. These are clearly Hannah Partridge's brothers coming to her aid when she was left destitute by the seizure of all of Edward Gove's property.

Hannah Partridge's stepfather, Anthony Stanyan, died apparently in 1684 or early 1685. John Pickering, who had married Mary, daughter of Anthony Stanyan,^[42] signed a contract on 21 February 1684[/?] with the Partridge brothers, John, Nehemiah, and William, agreeing to provide eight pounds yearly in support of Ann Stanyan for the remainder of her natural life. John Pickering did

³⁹ *Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 35], 3:296.

⁴⁰ "Nehemiah Partrig called there after sunset on his way to Hampton and told Pike that his brother Ed. Gove had gone toward Boston" (*Quarterly Courts of Essex County* [note 35], 7:376).

⁴¹ Gove, *The Gove Book* [note 3], 40, quoting State Papers (Colonial), vol. 50, no. 85.

⁴² Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume VI, R-S* [note 16], 483–84.

not fulfill this agreement, and in a 1701 suit the court found in favor of the Partridge brothers.^[43] Included in the same court file is the following document, which proves that Hannah, the wife of Edward Gove, was the daughter of Ann (Spicer) (Partridge) Stanyan:^[44]

Know all men by these presents that we Hannah Gove – Relectt of Edward Gove deceased, and John Gove son of s^d Edward Gove above named, have Rec^d: of John Parteridg, Nehemiah Parteridg and William Parteridg Esq^r: all of Portsmouth full satisfaction (with what was Rec^d: in the lifetime of the above said Edward Gove) for the keeping of our Mother M^{rs} Ann Stanyon wife and widdow of M^r: Anthony Stanyon both in Sickness & helth from the first of march 1684 or 5; untill her decease which we acco^{tt}: to be four years and four months & half In witness whereof we have hereunto set our [missing] this twenty first day of october 1701. Signed Hannah Gove and John Gove. Witnessed by John Lewis and Joseph Smith.

John Lewis and Major Joseph Smith both personally Appearing before me the subscribe one of his majes^y: Just Peace made oath that they were present and Did See Hannah Gove & John Gove Each Signe the Above Instrum^t: and that they did then Signe att witnesses to the same.

the 4 Dec: 1701

Theodore Attkinsone

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

Births of three children of Edward and Hannah (Partridge) Gove are recorded in Salisbury, Massachusetts.^[45] The birth of the eldest child, a son John, on 19 September 1661, is the basis of a plausible marriage date of 1660. Births, beginning with daughter Mary, born 14 April 1666, are recorded in Hampton,^[46] suggesting that the family moved from Salisbury to Hampton about 1665. Land records support this as Edward Gove purchased eighty acres in Hampton on 23 March 1665.^[47] *The Gove Book* contains a lengthy account of Edward Gove,^[48]

⁴³ New Hampshire Colonial Court Records, file 17967 [FHL 0,978,286]. The date of Anthony Stanyan's inventory has been given as 21 February 1688[/9?] (Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume VI, R-S* [note 16], 483; *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 655). However, Mr. Anderson points out that this date is based on a record book copy and that "1684" might have been recorded incorrectly as "1688." The details of the Pickering-Partridge contract regarding how long "Mrs. Ann Stanyon" lived confirm that 21 February 1684/5 is the correct date of the contract. It seems unlikely that Anthony Stanyan's inventory would have been dated exactly four years later, more than four years after his death (which is implied by the contract providing support for his widow).

⁴⁴ As shown above, the 1701 document was mentioned briefly without citation in *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 533. Ann (Spicer) (Partridge) Stanyan died 10 July 1689, according to the court file and Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:8.

⁴⁵ *Vital Records of Salisbury* [note 15], 120.

⁴⁶ Town Clerk's Book of Records, Hampton, New Hampshire [FHL 0,015,159], 98–110.

⁴⁷ Records of the County of Norfolk [note 8], 2:53, from original leaf 47.

⁴⁸ Gove, *The Gove Book* [note 3], 13–49.

who died 26 March 1691.^[49] Hannah was living in 1711, and died before 26 March 1712.^[50]

Children of Edward² and Hannah (Partridge) Gove, the first three recorded at Salisbury, the rest recorded at Hampton.^[51] Since extensive detail on the children and their spouses is provided in *The Gove Book* and *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*,^[52] only basic information is given here, with some recent citations.

- i. JOHN³ GOVE, b. 19 Sept. 1661; m. by 29 Oct. 1687 (birth of oldest known child) SARAH _____.^[53]
- ii. WILLIAM GOVE, b. 21 Oct. 1662; d. 1 March 1663.^[54]
- iii. HANNAH GOVE, b. March 1664; m. Newbury, Mass., 10 March 1683 ABRAHAM CLEMENT(S).^[55]
- iv. MARY GOVE, b. 14 April 1666; m. (1) Hampton, N.H., 28 Dec. 1682 JOSEPH SANBORN;^[56] (2) with intentions at Amesbury, Mass., 25 Nov. 1727, Lt. MOSES MORRILL.^[57]
- v. ABIEL or ABIGAIL GOVE, b. 23 July 1667; d. 28 Aug. 1667, recorded at Haverhill, Mass.^[58]
- vi. PENIEL GOVE, b. 10 July 1668; d. Hampton 1 Aug. 1671.^[59]
- vii. ABIGAIL GOVE, b. 17 April 1670; d. 8 May 1751 in her 82nd year, bur. Pine Grove Cemetery, Hampton;^[60] m. (1) Hampton 25 Sept. 1690 PHILEMON DALTON,^[61] m. (2) Hampton 24 Nov. 1724 BENJAMIN SANBORN;^[62] (3) 17 June 1746 JAMES PRESCOTT.^[63]

⁴⁹ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 278 (living in 1711); Warren Brown, *History of the Town of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire* (Manchester N.H.: J. R. Clarke, 1900), 217 (died before 26 March 1712).

⁵⁰ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 278.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* These data agree substantially with Salisbury and Hampton vital records with two exceptions. In *Vital Records of Salisbury* [note 15], 120, daughter Hannah's birth date is given as 1 mo. 1666 instead of the more plausible 1664. In Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:99, 560, Abiel is called Abigail; the names "Abiel" and "Abigail" were often used interchangeably.

⁵² Gove, *The Gove Book* [note 3], 49–51, 53–57; *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 278–79 and *passim*.

⁵³ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 278; Sanborn and Sanborn *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:14.

⁵⁴ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 278.

⁵⁵ *Vital Records of Newbury* [note 31], 2:202.

⁵⁶ Sanborn and Sanborn *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:78.

⁵⁷ *Vital Records of Amesbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass.: Topsfield Historical Society, 1913), 465; Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume V, M–P* (Boston: NEHGS, 2007), 155.

⁵⁸ *Vital Records of Haverhill* [note 24], 2:408.

⁵⁹ Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:115.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 2:316.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1:78. Note Robert Charles Anderson, George Freeman Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 279.

⁶² Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 2:43.

⁶³ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 568.

- viii. EBENEZER GOVE, b. 23 June 1671; m. Hampton 20 Dec. 1692 JUDITH SANBORN.^[64]
- ix. EDWARD GOVE, b. 12 May 1673; d. Hampton 12 Nov. 1675.^[65]
- x. JEREMIAH GOVE, b. Oct. 1674; d. Hampton 7 Sept. 1692.^[66]
- xi. RACHEL GOVE, b. 26 Jan. 1676; d. young.^[67]
- xii. ANN GOVE, b. 9 Jan. 1677; d., probably Newfield, N.H., 12 Feb. 1722; m. 3 July 1696 JEREMIAH CONNER.^[68]
- xiii. SARAH GOVE, b. 5 Nov. 1678; m. Hampton 16 Dec. 1698 SAMUEL DEARBORN.^[69]

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⁶⁴ Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 2:36.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:117.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 1:118.

⁶⁷ *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* [note 4], 278.

⁶⁸ James Hill Fitts, *History of Newfields, New Hampshire, 1638–1911* (Concord, N.H.: Rumford Press, 1912), 479.

⁶⁹ Sanborn and Sanborn, *Vital Records of Hampton* [note 9], 1:81.

ANCESTRY OF SOLOMON⁴ AND SUSANNAH (DELAMATER) GOODRICH OF SHARON, CONNECTICUT

Madeline McLaughlin Allen

My ancestor Nicholas Goodrich was born in Sharon, Connecticut, on 21 August 1794, one of several children of Solomon and “Susa” Goodrich.^[1] This article identifies Solomon Goodrich and provides evidence for his wife’s alleged parentage.

Solomon Goodrich died 2 October 1812 age 56, and his wife Susan Goodrich died 30 June 1828 in her 58th year. They were buried side by side in the Sharon Burying Ground, their ages suggesting that they were born about 1756 and 1770, respectively.^[2] On 16 October 1812, Susannah Goodrich and Benjamin Hamlin were granted letters of administration on Solomon’s estate, and the 1820 distribution named Nicholas among his heirs.^[3]

There has been much confusion as to this Solomon’s ancestry. The 1889 Goodrich genealogy states that Nicholas’ father was Solomon⁶ Goodrich (*Joseph⁵, Solomon⁴, William³⁻²⁻¹*), who was born 21 October 1756 and died 2 October 1812. It says he married in 1792 Susan DeLamater.^[4] However, this same book also lists a Solomon Goodrich, born on the same day in 1756, as a son of Jared⁴ Goodrich (*William³⁻²⁻¹*) and his wife Deborah, who were married on 1 January 1753 and resided in Sharon.^[5] But this latter Solomon is not followed further.

Further research has revealed that Nicholas’s father, Solomon Goodrich, was not a son of either Jared⁴ Goodrich or Joseph⁵ Goodrich, but rather a son of Jared’s brother, Solomon⁴ Goodrich (*William³⁻²⁻¹*). Solomon⁴ Goodrich does appear in the Goodrich genealogy with a son Solomon, also not followed.^[6]

1. SOLOMON⁴ GOODRICH, son of William³ (*William²⁻¹*) and Margaret (Orvis) Goodrich,^[7] was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, 7 March 1726/7.^[8] He died 22

¹ Sharon Deeds, 15:274.

² Lawrence Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Connecticut, Amenia and North East, New York* (Amenia, N.Y.: Walsh, Griffen & Hoysradt, 1903), 26; author’s visit to the Sharon Burying Ground in 2006.

³ Sharon District Probate, 11:305; 14:77–82.

⁴ Lafayette Wallace Case, *The Goodrich Family in America: A Genealogy of the Descendants of John and William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Conn., Richard Goodrich of Guilford, Conn., and William Goodrich of Watertown, Mass.* (Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889), 162. The William¹ Goodrich referred to in the text is William¹ Goodrich of Wethersfield.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 53.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 54.

⁷ H. Minot Pitman, *Comstock-Thomas Ancestry of Richard Wilmot Comstock* (Bronxville, N.Y.: the author, 1964), 118.

December 1790 in his 67th [sic] year, and was buried in the Sharon Burying Ground.^[9] He married first in Sharon 23 December 1747,^[10] **BETTY PARDEE**, born about 1728, died 15 February 1774 age 46, and was buried with Solomon.^[11] A daughter of Lieut. John Pardee and his first wife Betsey Horn,^[12] Betty Goodrich, wife of Solomon Goodrich, is named in the will of John Pardee dated 12 August 1765.^[13] Solomon married second in Sharon 22 September 1774, **ESTHER HADDEN** of Sharon.^[14] Born about 1731, she died 25 October, probably 1798, age 67, and is also buried in the Sharon Burying Ground.^[15]

William³ Goodrich's original home lot in Sharon was located south of Skinner Pond, later called Mudge Pond, and Indian Pond Creek ran through the middle of the property.^[16] In William's will, dated 5 December 1741, presented 17 June 1743, his sons Solomon and Elisha Goodrich received thirty acres apiece on the east side of William's farm, to be divided by themselves.^[17] In 1747 a highway was laid out running easterly by William Goodrich's home lot and southerly by Widow Goodrich's.^[18]

The name Solomon Goodrich first appears in a deed dated 4 April 1748 when Margaret Goodrich deeded land in Sharon to her sons Elnathan, David, Elisha, and Solomon. One of several tracts contained about forty-five acres and was part of the land "on which I now dwell." The whole included several adjacent lots not already disposed of, bounded westerly by land of John Howard and John Gray, northwardly by land of "my son William Goodrich" and Benjamin Boardman, easterly by land of the said David, Elisha and Solomon, and southwardly by land of the said Elnathan Goodrich. Also included in this deed to her sons is a three-quarters share in all the common and undivided lands in Sharon belonging to her late husband William Goodrich.^[19] On 29 October 1750, Solomon and Elisha

⁸ Barbour Collection, citing Litchfield Vital Records, 1:15, says 1726/7; the original records show his birth in chronological sequence with other Litchfield births, and although the year is not completely clear, it does end with "/7."

⁹ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26, says in his 67th year. The age on his gravestone in 2006 (photograph by the author) was very difficult to read but says "the 67 year" or possibly "the 64 year." Even though Van Alstyne read the slate stone over a hundred years earlier, the age was apparently not any easier to read than it is today.

¹⁰ Sharon Deeds, 3:261.

¹¹ Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26.

¹² Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy* (New Haven, Conn.: New Haven Colony Historical Society, 1927), 103–04.

¹³ Sharon District Probate, C3:152.

¹⁴ First Congregational Church in Sharon, 1755–1879 [FHL 0,005,691], 21, but mostly unpaginated.

¹⁵ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26, gives the date as 25 October 1799; however, administration on Esther's estate was granted 23 March 1799 (Sharon District Probate, H8:551).

¹⁶ *The Original Home Lots of Sharon, Connecticut: A History of the Sale and Settlement of Sharon Together with a Map* (Sharon, Conn.: Sharon Historical Society, 1963), 33 and Map.

¹⁷ Litchfield District Probate, 1:1.

¹⁸ Sharon Deeds, 2:275–76.

¹⁹ Sharon Deeds, 2:376–77.

divided part of the thirty acres given to them in their father's estate, and they divided the rest on 7 March 1754.^[20]

On 10 December 1754, Solomon Goodrich sold to Noah Haskins land beginning at a stake by the highway northerly of Solomon Goodrich's dwelling, and Noah Haskins released his interest back to Solomon Goodrich on 5 April 1758.^[21] Another deed in 1756 from Samuel Elmer [*sic*, Elmore] to Noah Haskins further describes the location of Solomon Goodrich's home lot. The property in this 1756 deed began at the southeast corner of Solomon's home lot, then ran north by his land forty-nine rods to the highway from Skinner's Iron Works.^[22]

All of William³ Goodrich's sons including Solomon actively bought and sold land in Sharon during their entire adult lives. Comparing the property transferred, it seems clear only one Solomon Goodrich owned land in Sharon until 27 January 1780, when Solomon Goodrich, in consideration of the "natural love and affection I have and bear to my son Solomon Goodrich Jr." transferred to him land on the highway from the church to Harvey's, bounding east partly on land of Capt. Penoyer and partly on land of Jared Goodrich, north on land of Jared Goodrich, west on land of Elnathan Goodrich, and south on the foresaid highway.^[23]

A deed dated 27 June 1781, from Solomon⁴ Goodrich to Benjamin Conklin and Solomon Goodrich Jr. included part of his home lot on both sides of the highway as well as other parcels totaling 130 acres.^[24] On 2 July 1782, Jared Goodrich deeded his home lot to Ebenezer Wright, land abutting east on the highway and north on land lately Solomon Goodrich's, "now belonging to Solomon Goodrich Jr. and Capt. Conkling."^[25] This parcel had a highway running through it and bordered the heirs of David Goodrich, deceased, Elijah Wood, Jared Goodrich, Stephen Steward, Col. Elmer, and Jared Goodrich's land that he sold to Mr. Wright. On 24 July 1782, essentially the four pieces of property in the 1781 deed were granted back to Solomon Goodrich. One of these pieces included the "home lot where Solomon Jr. now lives."^[26]

From 1782 to the death of Solomon⁴ Goodrich on 22 December 1790, many deeds were recorded for both Solomon and his son Solomon Jr., but none where the "home lot" is included in the transaction. After Solomon⁴'s death, Solomon⁵ was no longer called "Jr."

In the 1790 census of Litchfield County (which does not indicate towns), there is only one Solomon Goodrich household, with three males 16 years and over,

²⁰ Sharon Deeds, 2:539; 3:283–88.

²¹ Sharon Deeds, 3:355; 4:189. Although not so written, the first deed could have been a mortgage.

²² Sharon Deeds, 4:56. Elmore and Haskins had married sisters of Solomon's wife Betty Pardee (Jacobus, *The Pardee Genealogy* [note 12], 104).

²³ Sharon Deeds, 8:272.

²⁴ Sharon Deeds, 8:52.

²⁵ Sharon Deeds, 8:74.

²⁶ Sharon Deeds, 8:81.

two males under 16, and two females.^[27] This household probably included the minor children of Solomon's son John.

On 27 January 1791, the inventory of Solomon⁴ Goodrich's estate included half of a farm "now in partnership" containing about 120 acres.^[28] There is no description of the property, and the name of the partner is illegible. But in 1789 Benjamin Conkling had sold Solomon one half of a piece of property described as the land where Benjamin Conkling "now lives" that he bought of Smith Parke and Tim Carrier.^[29] Most likely the land listed as part of Solomon's inventory in 1791 was this partnership with Benjamin Conkling, and Solomon's home lot remained in the possession of his son Solomon Jr.

The meagre town and church vital records for this family are as follows. The Congregational Church, formed in 1739, has no extant records until 1754. The First Episcopal Society was begun in Sharon in 1754, and a small church was built on the "upper green." Leading churchmen included Joel Harvey, Job Gould, Elnathan Goodrich, John Pennoyer, Simeon Rowley, Samuel Hitchcock and Solomon Goodrich.^[30] Solomon⁴ Goodrich's brother Elnathan⁴ Goodrich had six children born after 1751, most not found in either vital or church records, but named in his will dated 16 November 1783.^[31] Solomon and Elnathan each had one child baptized in the Episcopal church in Sharon.^[32]

Solomon⁴ Goodrich did not leave a will. An allowance to his widow Esther is dated 16 August 1791.^[33] On 2 May 1794, Ester Goodrich deeded to Abraham Beecher her dower right, including "the whole of the real estate where of my late husband Solomon Goodrich died seized situated in Sharon aforesaid excepting one acre of land adjoining and under the dwelling house where on I now live."^[34] On 2 April 1792, Solomon Goodrich of Sharon deeded to Abraham Beecher of Kent all the rights to the estate that Solomon may have that belonged to "my honored father Solomon Goodrich" deceased. These rights included "5 rights or shares in farm lately occupied by Capt. Benjamin Conkling, 2 rights of my own, one bought of Charles Goodrich, one bought of John and Elizabeth Conkling, and 1 of Coonrad and Sibbel Row."^[35] One of Solomon's two rights could be that of his deceased brother John Goodrich, or he had two rights as eldest son. The solution is probably the latter as John had died before his father.

²⁷ 1790 U.S. Census Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 389.

²⁸ Sharon District Probate, G7:351.

²⁹ Sharon Deeds, 10:13, February 4, 1789, being the same land Benjamin Conkling originally mortgaged to Solomon Goodrich.

³⁰ Charles F. Sedgwick, *General History of the Town of Sharon, Litchfield County, Connecticut, From its First Settlement* (Amenia, N.Y.: Charles Walsh, 1877), 58.

³¹ Sharon District Probate, F6:281–84.

³² "A Historical Sketch of the Rev. Thomas Davies . . . in Litchfield County, Conn., from the year 1761 to the year 1766," *Historiographer of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut* 51 (1965):7–25 at 22.

³³ Sharon District Probate, G7:384.

³⁴ Sharon Deeds, 11:421.

³⁵ Sharon Deeds, 10:336.

On 23 March 1799, administration on Esther Goodrich's estate was granted to Elias Woodmill of Sharon, and the estate was declared insolvent.^[36] Apparently Esther and Solomon, who married when Esther was about 42, had no children.

Children of Solomon⁴ and Betty (Pardee) Goodrich, all born probably in Sharon, order uncertain:

- i. LOIS GOODRICH, b. 17 May 1751;^[37] d. before 6 Aug. 1840;^[38] m. Sharon 24 Oct. 1771 by Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, GARRET WINEGAR of Amenia,^[39] d. 14 Sept. 1781 age 31, bur. Amenia Union Cemetery B in Sharon, son of Conrad and Anna Mary (Row) Winegar.^[40] As of 9 May 1837, Lois Winegar was living with her son Solomon Winegar in Egremont, Mass.;^[41] the name "Solomon" was not common in the Winegar family.^[42]
- ii. CYNTHIA GOODRICH, b. on or about 28 May 1754 (based on age at death); d. 3 Sept. 1796, age 42 years, 3 months, 6 days, bur. Church on the Hill Cemetery, Lenox, Mass.;^[43] m. Sharon 15 Nov. 1770 BENJAMIN CONKLIN(G),^[44] b. ca. 1743 (based on age at death), d. 1 Oct. 1826 age 83, bur. Boland Cemetery in Sharon.^[45] Benjamin Conkling evidently had close ties to the Solomon Goodrich family, as Solomon⁴ Goodrich and Benjamin Conkling were in partnership on a piece of property since 1789,^[46] and on 2 April 1792 Solomon⁵ Goodrich deeded to Abraham Beecher of Kent all his right to the real estate of his father Solomon Goodrich, deceased, "to wit: 5 rights or shares in the farm lately occupied by Capt. Benjamin Conkling."^[47] Benjamin Conklin had a son named Solomon Goodrich Conklin,^[48] and Sybil (Goodrich)

³⁶ Sharon District Probate, H8:551.

³⁷ Revolutionary War Pension File, Garret Winegar, W26,075.

³⁸ Ibid., on which date her son Solomon Winegar testified that she was deceased.

³⁹ Ibid. First Congregational Church of Sharon [note 14], spells his name "Gerard."

⁴⁰ Charles R. Hale, "Charles R. Hale Collection [of Cemetery Inscriptions and Newspaper Notices of Marriages and Deaths]," (1933-34), at the Connecticut State Library, Sharon, 142; John G. Hunt, "The Early Winegars of Amenia, N.Y., and Sharon, Conn.," *The American Genealogist* 39 (1963):26-33 at 32-33.

⁴¹ Revolutionary War Pension File, Garret Winegar, W26,075.

⁴² Hunt, "The Early Winegars" [note 40], *The American Genealogist* 39:26-33.

⁴³ "Church on the Hill Cemetery, Lenox, MA," online at rootsweb.com/~maberksh/towns/lenox/church-on-the-hill.htm.

⁴⁴ First Congregational Church in Sharon [note 14].

⁴⁵ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 69. Benjamin Conkling married second Abigail Hitchcock (Sharon District Probate, 15:543; 18:205-07; Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East*, 69; Mrs. Edward Hitchcock, *The Genealogy of the Hitchcock Family* [Amherst, Mass.: Carpenter & Morehouse, 1894], 12-13).

⁴⁶ Sharon Deeds, 10:13.

⁴⁷ Sharon Deeds, 10:336.

⁴⁸ "Died . . . at Fort McHenry, Lieut. Solomon Goodrich Conklin of the United States army, in the 23rd year of his age, son of Capt. Benjamin Conklin of Amenia" (*Political Barometer*, Poughkeepsie, New York, 29 August 1810, vol. 9, issue 14, p. 3). A similarly-worded notice appeared in another Poughkeepsie newspaper the same day (Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, ed., *Notices of Marriages and Deaths, About 4,000 in Number, Published in Newspapers Printed at Poughkeepsie, New York, 1778-1825*, Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society, vol. 4 [Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1930; repr. Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1980], 29).

- Row named a daughter named Cynthia Row. Both names support the placement of Cynthia (Goodrich) Conklin as a daughter of Solomon⁴ Goodrich.
2. iii. SOLOMON GOODRICH, b. ca. 1756;^[49] m. (1) MARTHA ST. JOHN; (2) SUSANNAH DELAMATER.
 - iv. JOHN GOODRICH, b. ca. 1760; d. 4 Jan. 1786 age 26, bur. Sharon Burying Ground;^[50] m. 19 Sept. 1780 HANNAH DIXON of Amenia.^[51] On 31 July 1782, Solomon Goodrich deeded to John Goodrich the "same piece of land I have by deed from my brother Elisha Goodrich deceased,"^[52] and on 12 Sept. 1782, John Goodrich deeded to Isaac Goodrich the "same land that my father Solomon Goodrich" had by deed from Elisha Goodrich deceased.^[53] On 15 June 1791, Solomon Goodrich was appointed guardian of Benjamin, age 9 years the previous March, John, age 7 years last Jan., and Paty, age 5 years last Feb., minor children of John Goodrich, deceased.^[54]
 - v. ELIZABETH "BETTY" GOODRICH, b. 1762; d. 1840, bur. Indian Mound Cemetery, Moravia, Cayuga Co., N.Y.,^[55] m. Sharon 7 Nov. 1782 JOHN CONKLING.^[56] On 24 Oct. 1791, John Conkling and Elizabeth Conkling his wife, of Mumbaccus, New York, Elizabeth being one of the legal heirs of Solomon Goodrich, deeded all their rights in the estate of Solomon Goodrich of Sharon deceased to Solomon Goodrich.^[57]
 - vi. CHARLES GOODRICH, bp. Sharon 10 March 1764;^[58] m. before Dec. 1786 ANNE _____.^[59] On 12 Dec. 1791, Charles Goodrich of Sharon deeded all of his right in the estate of "his honored father Solomon Goodrich deceased" to Solomon Goodrich.^[60]
 - vii. SYBIL GOODRICH, b. ca. 1765 (based on age at death); d. 18 Dec. 1841 age 76, bur. Amenia Union Cemetery B in Sharon;^[61] m. (1) Sharon 14 Jan. 1787 CONRAD ROW of Amenia,^[62] bur. "on or about" 4 June 1796^[63] in Amenia

⁴⁹ Case, *Goodrich Family of America* [note 4], 162, says Solomon was born 21 October 1756.

⁵⁰ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26.

⁵¹ Wm. A. Eardeley, "Marriage Records of Amenia, N.Y.," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 33 (1902):46–48, 90–95 at 92.

⁵² Sharon Deeds, 8:75.

⁵³ Sharon Deeds, 8:82.

⁵⁴ Sharon District Probate, G7:375.

⁵⁵ "Elizabeth Goodrich, wife of John D. Conklin, 1762–1840" (Flora B. Daniells and Mable L. Crosby, "Indian Mound Cemetery," *New York DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report, Series I, Volume 298: Unpublished Cemetery Records of Cayuga County, New York* [1968], 56; "Indian Mound Cemetery, Moravia, New York, transcribed by Steve and Pat McKay, online at web.archive.org/web/20070702090843/http://members.aol.com/gendata54/imound.html.

⁵⁶ First Congregational Church of Sharon [note 14]. Presumably John Conkling was closely related to Benjamin Conkling who married Cynthia Goodrich.

⁵⁷ Sharon Deeds, 10:268. Mombaccus was later the town of Rochester, Ulster County, New York (J. H. French, *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State* [Syracuse, N.Y.: R. P. Smith, 1859; repr. Interlaken, N.Y.: Heart of the Lakes Publishing, 1980], 666 n. 2).

⁵⁸ "Rev. Thomas Davies" [note 32], *Historiographer of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut* 51:24.

⁵⁹ Sharon Deeds, 10:142 (Hannah, daughter of Charles and Anne, born 5 December 1786).

⁶⁰ Sharon Deeds, 10:285.

⁶¹ Hale Collection [note 44], Sharon, 142.

⁶² First Congregational Church in Sharon [note 14].

Union Cemetery B,^[64] probably son of Nicholas and Susanna (Winegar) Row.^[65] Sybil m. (2) by 30 March 1802 _____ TOBIAS,^[66] probably JOSEPH TOBIAS.^[67] In 1790 at Amenia, Conrad Rowe was head of a household of one male 16 and over and four females.^[68] On 16 March 1792, Conrad Row and Sibbel Row his wife of Amenia assigned their interest in the estate of Solomon Goodrich, late of Sharon, deceased, to Solomon Goodrich.^[69] As Sybil Row of Amenia, she left a will dated 25 Aug. 1836, proved 16 Feb. 1842,^[70] mentioning daughters Helen Chamberlain, Electa Munson, and Cynthia Hurd.

Children of Conrad and Sybil (Goodrich) Row:

1. *Betsey Row*, b. ca. 1788; d. 12 April 1827 age 39, bur. South Amenia Union Cemetery,^[71] m. by 16 Sept. 1814 *William Young*,^[72] b. ca. 1778 (based on age at death), d. 25 Jan. 1823 age 45, bur. South Amenia Union Cemetery,^[73] son of Charles and Mary (Steward) Young.^[74] On

⁶³ Dutchess County Probate, Conrad Row, docket #339 [FHL 0,918,729].

⁶⁴ Hale Collection [note 40], Sharon, 143.

⁶⁵ Hunt, "The Early Winegars" [note 40], *The American Genealogist* 39:27. The will of Nicholas Row, dated 25 April 1786, proved 3 July 1787, names a son Conrad (Dutchess County Probate, Wills A:12; Amos Canfield, "Abstracts of Wills Recorded at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 61 [1930]:6–13 et seq., at 6–7; William A. D. Eardeley, "Abstracts of Wills, Administrations and Guardianships in NY State, 1787–1835," online database on *NewEnglandAncestors.org*).

⁶⁶ On 30 March 1802, "Cibel Tobias" of Amenia declined administration on the estate of her late husband Conrad Row (Dutchess County Probate, Conrad Row, docket #339). On 27 April 1821, John Row and Sybil Tobias of Amenia, and Arba Hurd and his wife Cynthia of Dover, New York, sold to Oliver Chamberlain two undivided fifth parts of land "late the property of Conrad Row late of Amenia" (Sharon Deeds, 18:490).

⁶⁷ The only Tobias head of household in the 1800 census of Dutchess County was Joseph Tobias of Amenia, head of a household of one male 0–10, one male 45 and over, two females 0–10, two females 10–16, and one female 26–45 (1800 U.S. Census, Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, roll 21, p. 134). The ages of the children would satisfactorily match the ages of the five known children of Sybil (Goodrich) Row. There were no Tobias heads of household in the 1790 and 1810 censuses of Dutchess County. Joseph Tobias of Amenia left a will dated 22 November 1810, proved 14 December 1810 (Dutchess County Probate, Wills C:522; Eardeley, "Abstracts of Wills" [note 65]), mentioning only sons Christopher and Richard. The executor was to be Zaccheus Newcomb of Clinton, which suggests the testator was a son of Christian Tobias of Charlotte Precinct, Dutchess County, whose will mentions, among others, son Joseph and daughter Sarah, wife of Zaccheus Newcomb (Berthold Fernow, *Calendar of Wills . . . at Albany . . . 1626–1836* [New York: Colonial Dames of the State of New York, 1896; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1967], p. 392). Joseph Tobias, son of Christian, was a Loyalist who made several petitions to the Crown, the most informative of which is in *Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*, 15 vols. (Toronto: L. K. Cameron, 1904–20), vol. 2, part 2, case 620.

⁶⁸ 1790 U.S. Census, Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, roll 6, p. 120.

⁶⁹ Sharon Deeds, 10:324.

⁷⁰ Dutchess County Probate, M:411–16, will of Sybil Row, and probate file.

⁷¹ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 142.

⁷² William Young's will was dated 16 September 1814 (Dutchess County Probate, F:406–07; Eardeley, "Abstracts of Wills" [note 65]).

⁷³ See note 71.

- 12 Dec. 1826, Sibbel Row, Betsey Young, Oliver Chamberlain, and Helen Chamberlain conveyed land that had belonged to the late Conrad Row of Amenia.^[75] Betsey's sister, Electa Swift (Row) Munson, had children Elizabeth Young Munson and William Young Munson.^[76]
2. *Helen/Helena Row*, b. ca. 1789; d. 5 Jan. 1863 age 74, bur. Amenia Union Cemetery B in Sharon;^[77] m. 16 May 1807 *Oliver E. Chamberlain* of Amenia,^[78] b. ca. 1784, d. 5 Aug. 1843 age 58, bur. Amenia Union Cemetery B.^[79]
 3. *John Row*,^[80] b. after the 1790 census; d. probably by 1836 (not named in his mother's will), probably the John Row who d. 29 July 1828 age 37, bur. Amenia Union Cemetery B in Sharon.^[81] Perhaps he was the John Row of Amenia who m. 20 March 1817 Dinah Denna, also of Amenia.^[82]
 4. *Electa Swift Row*, b. ca. 1795; d. 18 Sept. 1863; m. 18 May 1812 *William H. Munson*, b. 19 Dec. 1788, d. 12 May 1870, son of Theophilus and Sarah (Read) (Hill) Munson.^[83] William and Electa were of Homer, Cortland Co., N.Y., as of 28 Feb. 1842, the date of a citation regarding her mother's will. They were still there in 1850,^[84] but were in Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1860.^[85]
 5. *Cynthia Row*, b. ca. Oct. 1795; d. Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich., 12 Aug. 1870, age 74 years, 10 months;^[86] m. *Arba Hurd*, b. ca. Jan. 1793, d. Pittsfield 19 July 1868, age 75 years, 6 months.^[87] They were in Saline, Washtenaw Co., as of 11 April 1842, when served with a citation regarding her mother's will.
- viii. ELECTA GOODRICH, b. say 1767; d. probably 1791 or 1792 (see below); m. Sharon 4 April 1786 PHILETUS SWIFT,^[88] b. Kent, Conn., 26 June 1763, son of

⁷⁴ Ronald L. Stewart, *John Stewart of Blandford, Massachusetts* (Albuquerque, N.M.: the author, 2004), 22.

⁷⁵ Sharon Deeds, 19:310. A later family deed, dated 22 April 1829 (21:437), mentions the late Betsey Young.

⁷⁶ Myron A. Munson, *The Munson Record*, 2 vols. (New Haven, Conn.: Munson Association, 1895), 2:834.

⁷⁷ Hale Collection [note 40], Sharon, 143.

⁷⁸ Reynolds, *Notices of Marriages and Deaths* [note 48], 26.

⁷⁹ Hale Collection [note 40], Sharon, 143.

⁸⁰ On 12 November 1824, John Row sold land he received in the distribution of his father Conrad Row's estate (Dutchess County Deeds, 32:54).

⁸¹ Hale Collection [note 40], Sharon, 142.

⁸² Reynolds, *Notices of Marriages and Deaths* [note 48], 89.

⁸³ Munson, *Munson Record*, [note 76], 2:827, 833. This book says Electa was born in 1783, but the 1850 and 1860 censuses indicate she was born about 1795.

⁸⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, Homer, Cortland County, New York, roll 493, p. 293 (Electa age 55).

⁸⁵ 1860 U.S. Census, Pittsfield, Washtenaw County, Michigan, roll 563, p. 891 (Electa age 64).

⁸⁶ Michigan Department of Community Health, Genealogical Death Indexing System, online, ledger p. 162, record 118.

⁸⁷ Ibid., online, ledger p. 200, record 377.

⁸⁸ First Congregational Church in Sharon [note 14].

Elisha and Mary (Ransom) Swift,^[89] d. Phelps, N.Y., 24 July 1828, age 65 years, 28 days.^[90] He was head of a household in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., in the 1790 census [taken in 1791], with one male 16 and over and two females.^[91] In 1792 he moved to Ontario Co., N.Y.,^[92] where he m. (2) 1793 Sally Deane. He m. (3) Faunia (Cole) Swift,^[93] and they had a daughter Electa Jane, b. 3 Oct. 1825,^[94] named presumably for his first wife. Sybil (Goodrich) Row (see above) named a daughter Electa Swift Row, which supports the placement of Electa (Goodrich) Swift as a daughter of Solomon⁴ Goodrich.

ix. MARY GOODRICH, b. Sharon 15 Aug. 1773.^[95]

2. SOLOMON⁵ GOODRICH, son of Solomon⁴ and Betty (Pardee) Goodrich, was born about 1756, perhaps on 21 October 1756, presumably in Sharon, Connecticut. He died 2 October 1812 age 56, and was buried in the Sharon Burying Ground.^[96] He married first in Sharon 29 August 1782, **MARTHA ST. JOHN** of Amenia,^[97] born about 1762 (based on age at death). She died 4 April 1793 in her 32nd year, and was buried with Solomon.^[98] He married second, before 21 August 1794, **SUSANNAH DELAMATER**, born about 1771 (based on age at death), daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Row) Delamater, as will be seen. Susannah died 30 June 1828 in her 58th year, and was buried with Solomon.^[99]

The 2002 Delamater genealogy shows that Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Row) Delamater, married Solomon Goodrich, but gives no documentation.^[100] Circumstantial evidence, however, supports this identification of Solomon Goodrich's wife.

⁸⁹ Barbour Collection, citing Kent Vital Records, 1:30; George Henry Swift, *William Swyft of Sandwich* (Mill Brook, N.Y.: Round Table Press, 1900), 23–24.

⁹⁰ Declaration of his widow, Revolutionary War pension file, Philetus and Fawnia Swift, W501.

⁹¹ U.S. Census, Wallingford, Rutland County, Vermont, roll 12, p. 261.

⁹² Revolutionary War pension file, Philetus and Fawnia Swift, W501 [note 90]. Several works state that Philetus Swift moved from Vermont to Ontario County in 1789, e.g., French, *Gazetteer of New York State* [note 57], 498 n. 3; Helen Post Ridley, *When Phelps was Young* (Phelps, N.Y.: Phelps Echo, 1939), 125–27.

⁹³ Swift, *William Swyft* [note 89], 24, 45–46, which show only his second and third wives.

⁹⁴ Revolutionary War pension file, Philetus and Fawnia Swift, W501 [note 90], copied from a family record.

⁹⁵ Barbour Collection, citing Sharon Deeds, 7:307.

⁹⁶ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26.

⁹⁷ First Congregational Church in Sharon [note 14].

⁹⁸ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26. Martha (St. John) Goodrich was apparently not the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Wallace) St. John and widow of John Thomas, as stated in Orline St. John Alexander, *The St. John Genealogy* (New York: Grafton Press, 1907), 109, 111. She was too young to have married John Thomas in 1767 as stated, and she married under the name St. John.

⁹⁹ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 26.

¹⁰⁰ Philip D. Delamater, *Connecting with Our Past: A Genealogy of Descendants of Claude Le Maitre, Celebrating 350 Years in America*, 2 vols. (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 2002), 1:74–75. The accounts of Goodrich and Delamater in *Americana*, 37 vols. (New York: various publishers, 1906–43), 22:3 (1928):357, 366, also identify the parents of Susannah (Delamater) Goodrich.

The 1790 census of Litchfield County included no Delamater heads of household. However, the name was numerous in the 1790 census of New York. In Amenia, Dutchess County, just across the border from Sharon, there were two Delamater men listed, with Nicholas Rowe listed between them: Martin De la Mater with three males 16 and over and four females, and Benjamin De la Mater with two males 16 and over, one male under 16, and five females.^[101]

The will of Martin Delamater of Amenia, dated 26 June 1803, proved 27 February 1806,^[102] mentions daughters Susannah, Rebecca, and Meria [no surnames given]; sons Cyrus M. and Isaac; and wife Anne. The will of Anna Delamater of Amenia, dated 3 November 1818, proved 20 November 1818,^[103] mentions daughters Rebecca Winegar, Meria Turrel, and Susannah Smith; sons Cyrus M. and Isaac Delamater; granddaughters Anna Winegar and Matilda Delamater; and grandsons William and Nathaniel Delamater. Daughter Susannah Smith was to receive only one dollar, as Anna had already given property to Susannah's husband.^[104]

The will of Benjamin Delamater of Amenia, dated 20 July 1798, proved 8 September 1800,^[105] mentions a daughter Susannah but does not give her surname. The distribution to his other daughters, however, suggests that Susannah was married. Susannah was to receive thirty pounds when Benjamin's youngest child reached the age of 21; his daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, and Polly were to receive sixty pounds at 21 or at marriage if they married before 21. The will also named wife Hannah and sons Benjamin and Nicholas.

Benjamin Delamater's wife was Hannah Row, daughter of Nicholas and Susannah (Winegar) Row. The will of Nicholas Row dated 25 April 1786, proved 3 July 1787,^[106] mentions daughter Hannah, wife of Benjamin Delamater. In the probate for Solomon Goodrich, father of Nicholas Goodrich, there was a list of claims against the estate dated 10 November 1813. One of the largest amounts owed was \$59.04 to Benjamin Delamater, who probably was Susannah Goodrich's brother. This debt and others were paid on 28 November 1815.^[107]

Solomon⁵ and Susannah Goodrich named sons Nicholas, Solomon, and Benjamin, and two of these names point to the family of Benjamin and Hannah (Row) Delamater. Nicholas was not a name common in this Goodrich family or in the Delamater family, so Nicholas⁵ Goodrich was named probably for Susannah's maternal grandfather, Nicholas Row, and/or her brother Nicholas Delamater. Solomon was named probably for his father. And Benjamin was named probably

¹⁰¹ 1790 U.S. Census, Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, roll 6, p. 120.

¹⁰² Dutchess County Probate, Wills, B:619; Eardeley, "Abstracts of Wills" [note 65].

¹⁰³ Dutchess County Probate, Wills, E:435; Eardeley, "Abstracts of Wills" [note 65].

¹⁰⁴ Ebenezer Smith and Susannah Delamater were married by Roswell Hopkins, J.P., in Dutchess County on 5 January 1797 ("Record of Marriages by Roswell Hopkins . . .," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 39 [1908]:126–29 at 129).

¹⁰⁵ Dutchess County Probate, Wills, B:250; Eardeley, "Abstracts of Wills" [note 65].

¹⁰⁶ See note 65.

¹⁰⁷ Sharon District Probate, 12:85, 478.

for Susannah's father. As an adult Benjamin used the middle initial "D" (presumably standing for Delamater) in a deed dated 4 May 1829 from Benjamin D. Goodrich to Solomon Goodrich that concerned land Benjamin received from his father's estate.^[108] Thus, the role of Benjamin Delamater in Solomon⁵ Goodrich's probate and the names of the sons of Solomon⁵ Goodrich provide good circumstantial evidence that he was the son-in-law of Benjamin and Hannah (Row) Delamater.

Solomon⁵ Goodrich served in the Revolution as a private in Col. Hinman's 4th Regiment in the 3rd Company under Captain Samuel Elmore of Sharon in 1775.^[109] Although the record does not state which Solomon Goodrich of Sharon served, it more likely was Solomon⁵ Goodrich as he was single at the time of enlistment, and his father was about 52 in 1775. Two of Solomon⁵ Goodrich's cousins served in other units from Sharon and were killed during the war.^[110] Revolutionary War pension files show that others in the 3rd Company were close in age to Solomon⁵ Goodrich.^[111]

After the death of his father, Solomon⁵ Goodrich continued actively buying and selling land until his death in 1812, but his home lot probably remained in his possession until his death as there is no deed granting it to anyone else. The land description in a 1792 deed from Seth Sears to Solomon⁵ Goodrich begins at the "northeast corner of Solomon Goodrich's land by the highway that leads from his house to the mountain."^[112] And a deed in 1802 further describes the location of Solomon Goodrich's home on the "west side of Mudge Pond . . . on the highway . . . and southerly in the line of George Dorr."^[113]

Although Solomon⁵ Goodrich did not leave a will, on 16 October 1812 letters of administration on his estate were granted to Susannah Goodrich and Benjamin Hamlin. The estate was distributed on the first Tuesday in 1820 to Solomon Goodrich's widow, Susannah Goodrich, and children Nicholas, Solomon, Benjamin, Lois, and Helen Goodrich.^[114] These children all received land. Fifty-eight acres (and 121 rods) adjoining the widow's home lot were split between the children. This land generally is described as being on the highway and bordered

¹⁰⁸ Sharon Deeds, 21:459.

¹⁰⁹ *Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the I. War of the Revolution. II War of 1812. III. Mexican War* (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood and Brainard, 1889), 60; Connecticut Archives, Revolutionary War, Series 1, Vol. III, Doc. 112e, a list of those discharged in the North on 24 November 1775.

¹¹⁰ *Record of Service of Connecticut Men* [note 109], 222: Aaron Goodrich enlisted 26 April 1777 in Woodbridge Company, and his date of death there, 22 December 1777, coincides with probate records in Sharon District Probate, E5:464–65; David Goodrich enlisted in Woodbridge Company 24 April 1777 for the War; he died 12 October 1781 (Sharon District Probate, E5:517).

¹¹¹ Revolutionary War pension files: S45836 Isaac Chamberlain, born about 1756; S12059 Benjamin Ball, born about 1756; S14795 William Wattles, born about 1756; W24423 Thomas Heath, born about 1755; W17019 William Goodrich, born 1751.

¹¹² Sharon Deeds, 11:44, Seth Sears to Solomon Goodrich, 19 December 1792.

¹¹³ Sharon Deeds, 13:89, Benjamin Reed to Solomon Goodrich, 16 March 1802.

¹¹⁴ Sharon District Probate, 11:305; 14:77.

by George Dorr and Calvin Noyes. In addition to these lots of ten to twelve acres each, there was approximately thirty acres on the Indian Mountain.^[115]

Children of Solomon⁵ and Susannah (Delamater) Goodrich, born Sharon:^[116]

- i. NICHOLAS GOODRICH, b. 21 Aug. 1794, d. after 1 June 1848^[117] and perhaps before the date of the 1850 census;^[118] m. Warren, Conn., 2 Nov. 1820 PATTY STRONG,^[119] b. 17 April 1796 or 1798,^[120] daughter of Amasa and Lydia (Rockwell) Strong,^[121] d. Grand Rapids, Mich., 15 April 1874.^[122]
- ii. HELEN/HELENA GOODRICH, b. 6 June 1796; living in Alexander, Genesee Co., N.Y., in 1880;^[123] m. Sharon 9 Jan. 1821 JOHN M. CURTIS of Warren, Conn.,^[124] b. probably there 10 Nov. 1796, son of Milton and Dilley (Peters) Curtis,^[125] d., probably at Alexander, shortly before 7 April 1884 when his will was filed.^[126]
- iii. SOLOMON GOODRICH, b. 18 July 1798; d., perhaps Kendalls Mills in Union, Monroe Co., N.Y., before June 1876;^[127] m. Sharon 15 Sept. 1828 EVELINE

¹¹⁵ Sharon District Probate, 14:77–82.

¹¹⁶ Sharon Deeds, 15:274. No children of Solomon⁵ Goodrich and his first wife have been found in land, probate, or burial records of Sharon.

¹¹⁷ Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records (www.glorerecords.blm.gov) land certificate #24560, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

¹¹⁸ 1850 U.S. Census, Fawn River, St. Joseph County, Michigan, roll 362, page 259 (includes Patty Goodrich, age 50, born Connecticut). Nicholas Goodrich was not with the family in the census, and has not been found elsewhere in 1850. *Americana* [note 100], 22:366, says Nicholas died in St. Joseph County in 1851.

¹¹⁹ Barbour Collection, citing Warren Vital Records, 1:87; Francis Reed Glover, “Strong Family Bible,” *Michigan DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report, Series 6, Volume 26: Michigan State Volume Genealogical Records* [1951], 69). Although the first name of the Goodrich who married Patty Strong is missing from the Barbour Collection, he was Nicholas Goodrich, according to the Strong Family Bible and Benjamin W. Dwight, *The History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass.*, 2 vols. (Albany, N.Y.: Joel Munsell, 1871), 2:902. There is a deed from Nicholas and Patty Goodrich dated 11 July 1839 (St. Joseph County, Michigan, Deeds, 12:131).

¹²⁰ Strong Family Bible [note 119], says 1796; Dwight, *Descendants of Elder John Strong* [note 119], 2:902, says 1798.

¹²¹ Dwight, *Descendants of Elder John Strong* [note 119], 2:902, Strong Family Bible [note 119], 69.

¹²² *Americana* [note 100], 22:366.

¹²³ 1880 U.S. Census, Alexander, Genesee County, New York, roll 835, E.D. 2, p. 363C.

¹²⁴ Sharon Deeds, 20:380.

¹²⁵ Barbour Collection, citing Warren Vital Records, 1:27 (birth and parents’ marriage).

¹²⁶ The will of John M. Curtis, dated 18 November 1873, filed 7 April 1884, named wife Helen and others (Genesee County Wills, 18:181).

¹²⁷ S. Whitney Phoenix, *The Whitney Family of Connecticut*, 3 vols. (New York: the author: 1879), 2:624, says he was of Kendall Mills; Solomon and Eveline Goodrich were in Union in 1860 (1860 U.S. Census, Union, Monroe Co., N.Y., roll 765, p. 631), but have not been found in the index to the 1870 census on *Ancestry.com*.

- BOLAND,^[128] b. Sharon 3 Dec. 1803, daughter of John and Lydia (Jewett) Boland of Sharon,^[129] d. before June 1876.^[130]
- iv. LECTY GOODRICH, b. 9 Nov. 1800; d. 20 Nov. 1800 age 12 days,^[131] bur. Sharon Burying Ground.^[132]
- v. LOIS GOODRICH, b. 8 March 1802; m. Sharon 11 Oct. 1827 JESSE WOODWARD LAKE of Sharon,^[133] b. 16 Aug. 1803, son of Andrew and Betsey (Woodward) Lake,^[134] d. 1872, bur. Sharon Burying Ground.^[135]
- vi. BENJAMIN D. GOODRICH, b. 7 Jan. 1807. As an adult he lived in Fawn River Village in Sherman Township, St. Joseph Co., Mich.,^[136] however, he has not been found in the indexes to the 1830, 1840, 1850, or 1860 censuses on *Ancestry.com*.

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¹²⁸ Sharon Deeds, 20:383.

¹²⁹ Phoenix, *Whitney Family of Connecticut* [note 127], 2:624–25. The will of John Boland, dated 7 June 1831, proved 18 May 1833 (Sharon District Probate, R17:171), names, among others, wife Lydia Boland, daughter Eveline Goodrich, and son-in-law Solomon Goodrich.

¹³⁰ See note 127.

¹³¹ Sharon Deeds, 15:274, gives her name as "Lucy," but the original looks more like "Lecty," probably a nickname for "Electa."

¹³² Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East*, [note 2], 26, her name transcribed as "Lecty."

¹³³ Sharon Deeds, 20:382.

¹³⁴ Claude Nelson McMillan, *A History of My Family and Yours* (n.p., 1956) [FHL 1,016,933], 15. Jesse Woodward and his brothers leased land to their father Andrew (Sharon Deeds, 22:396). Andrew and Betsey are also buried in the Sharon Burying Ground (Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 36).

¹³⁵ Van Alstyne, *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Amenia and North East* [note 2], 36.

¹³⁶ Harry Gardner Cutler, *History of St. Joseph County, Michigan* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1911), 1:192. As Benjamin D. Goodrich of Ontario County, New York, he received a patent dated 20 January 1836 for land in St. Joseph County (Bureau of Land Management [note 117], land certificate #3564, Kalamazoo, Michigan).

THE IMMIGRATION AND MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM¹ CARPENTER OF AMESBURY, WILTSHIRE, AND PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Eugene Cole Zubrinsky

In the January 2005 issue of this journal, an article mainly about Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick, Rhode Island (*William*² of Rehoboth, Massachusetts), devotes an appendix to the immigration and marriage of William¹ Carpenter of Amesbury and Providence, the American progenitor of an allied Carpenter family.^[1] From the evidence presented therein, the author (this writer) concluded that “William Carpenter did not come to New England in mid 1635 with and as an in-law of the [William¹] Arnolds [of Providence], but arrived sometime during the next year or two and married Elizabeth Arnold about 1637, probably at Providence.”^[2] New evidence strongly suggests, however, that this William Carpenter did arrive in the summer of 1635, though not with the family into which he married. The apparent facts of his immigration, along with other newly noted evidence, nevertheless heighten the probability that he married at the above-quoted time and place—rather than by 1635 in England, as has been widely supposed.

The following entry, dated 3 June 1635, appears in Massachusetts Bay Colony Governor John Winthrop’s journal: “heere [at Boston] arived . . . the Iames a shippe of 300: t. with Cattle & passingers which came all safe from S: hampton within [about five weeks and three days].”^[3] Two months earlier, at Southampton “in & aboute the vj¹ of April 1635,” fifty-three “men, youthes, & boyes . . . besides the wives & Children of Dyvers of these” registered for passage to New England on the *James* of London.^[4]

¹ Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, “Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick, Rhode Island, and His Family: With Additional Material Concerning William¹ Carpenter of Providence, Rhode Island, and William² Carpenter of Rehoboth, Massachusetts,” *Register* 159 (2005):55–68, at 67–68. Abiah Carpenter’s sister Hannah married Joseph Carpenter, ultimately of Musketa Cove (in Oyster Bay), Long Island, New York, son of William¹ Carpenter of Providence. The Carpenter Cousins Y-DNA Project (<http://members.cox.net/johnrcarpenter/>) has produced genetic evidence that the Rehoboth and Providence Carpenter families were related but far more remotely than long thought (Zubrinsky, “William¹ Carpenter of Providence, Rhode Island” [Ojai, Calif., 2008; <http://members.cox.net/jrcrin001/Wm1-Providence.pdf>], 14–15).

² Zubrinsky, “Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick” [note 1], *Register* 159:68.

³ Richard S. Dunn, James Savage, and Laetitia Yeandle, ed., *The Journal of John Winthrop, 1630–1649* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1996), 147.

⁴ Original list of the *James*, The National Archives, CO 1/8:183–85, at 185 (digital image); Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607–1660* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), 133–34; [Samuel G. Drake], “The Founders of New England,” *Register* 14 (1860):297–345, at 332, erroneously has v¹ of April. The emigrants’ dockside arrival probably occurred over a period of days. But the ship’s departure, calculated as about 26 April, was likely

Among the names on the *James*'s passenger list are "Thomas" Carpenter of Amesbury, carpenter; "Josuah Verren" (Joshua Verin), roper; and John Greene, surgeon. The latter two are listed (beginning with the third name below Carpenter's) in a cluster of nine men "late of New Saru[m]." ^[5] If the Amesbury carpenter was not already acquainted with Verin and Greene—New Sarum (Salisbury) is only seven miles south of Amesbury—he unavoidably got to know them during the voyage. While Verin settled first in Salem and Greene in Boston, there is no record of a Thomas Carpenter in New England until 1692. ^[6] Joshua Verin and John Greene (Roger Williams's "neighbor Greene," below) were among the six men "which Cam first" to Providence, in mid-1636; *William* Carpenter joined them there a year or so later (see below). ^[7]

It is thus a fact that an Amesbury carpenter surnamed Carpenter emigrated on the same ship as two men from nearby Salisbury who became early associates of Roger Williams in Providence, as did an Amesbury carpenter surnamed Carpenter not long thereafter. ^[8] If passenger Carpenter were listed as William rather than Thomas, we would not hesitate to conclude that he and William of Providence were one. While the forename conflict gives pause, it is the only ill-fitting puzzle piece. It is likely that the *James* passenger was actually William Carpenter—inadvertently recorded with the same forename as Thomas Davyes (Davis), who

delayed while a replacement for the original master was found. The passenger list names William Cooper, but Winthrop (see note 3) identifies the ship's master as a man named Graves, with whom he is familiar.

⁵ List of the *James* [note 4]; Coldham, *Complete Book of Emigrants* [note 4], 133; Drake, "Founders of New England" [note 4], *Register* 14:333, erroneously says "late of New England."

⁶ John B. Threlfall, "The Verin Family of Salem, Massachusetts," *Register* 131 (1977):100–12, at 101, 103; Robert Charles Anderson, George Freeman Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume III, G–H* (Boston: NEHGS, 2003), 141–42 (John Greene); James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rehoboth, 1642–1896* (Providence, R.I.: Narragansett Historical Publishing Co., 1897), 572 (Thomas Carpenter in 1692). For the passenger "Thomas Carpenter," note Robert Charles Anderson, George Freeman Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume II, C–F* (Boston: NEHGS, 2001), 10 ("There is no evidence that this man arrived in New England.").

⁷ *The Early Records of the Town of Providence*, 21 vols. (Providence, R.I.: Snow & Farnham, 1892–1915), 1:4–5; John Russell Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England*, 10 vols. (Providence, R.I.: A.C. Greene & Brothers, 1856–1865), 1:17; Threlfall, "Verin Family" [note 6], *Register* 131:103; Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, Volume III, G–H* [note 6], 141–43, 145–46.

⁸ That William¹ Carpenter of Providence was a housewright is evident from the nature of the many tools listed in his estate inventory (*Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 6:149–50). In a letter dated in 1708, a daughter of Pawtuxet resident William¹ Harris recounted that William Carpenter had built her father's house ("Editorial Notes and Cullings," *Publications of the Rhode Island Historical Society: New Series* 4 [1896]:194, 195, 196). A history of Rhode Island calls him "an English-bred carpenter . . . from Amesbury" (William B. Weeden, *Early Rhode Island: A Social History of the People* [New York: Grafton Press, 1910], 87). Pawtuxet, in that part of Providence now southeast Cranston, was first settled sometime between 1638 and 1642 by Carpenter, Harris, and a few others (Eugene Cole Zubrinsky, "William¹ Carpenter of Providence, Rhode Island" [rev. 2009], 6, online at <http://members.cox.net/jrcrin001/Wm1-Providence.pdf>).

is listed immediately above the Amesbury man.^[9] That William Carpenter's first appearance in New England records does not occur until 1637 or 1638^[10] is not significant; many early immigrants went unrecorded for some years after their arrival. The aforementioned Thomas Davis, for example, does not appear in New England records until 1641.^[11] It is therefore probable that the eventual William¹ Carpenter of Providence (listed as passenger "Thomas Carpenter") arrived at Boston on 3 June 1635 aboard the *James* from Southampton.

This corrects the author's 2005 assertion that William¹ Carpenter of Amesbury immigrated up to two years after the William¹ Arnold family's arrival on 24 June 1635.^[12] Simultaneously, however, it reinforces the related conclusion (stated in the same article) that Carpenter came to New England not with the family into which he has been thought already to have married but as a single man who did not marry Arnold's daughter Elizabeth until about 1637, probably in Providence.^[13]

Augmenting the evidence presented in 2005^[14] are certain Providence records, including the first two of William Carpenter in New England, that make it practically certain that he met and married Elizabeth Arnold at Providence about 1637. These records strongly imply that Carpenter arrived there not "at the same early date" as the Arnolds^[15] but as much as a year or so later. First, under the heading "Agrements & orders the second year of ye Plantation" [about June 1637 to June 1638], is an otherwise undated order that William Carpenter, Benedict Arnold, Francis Weekes, William Reynolds, Thomas Angell, Mrs. Daniel, and Mary Sweet "shold pay in consideration of Ground at present Granted vnto them" two shillings [and sixpence?] apiece; Edward Cope is assessed five shillings [and sixpence?].^[16] Immediately after this is another undated entry, ordering that Mr. Cole (Robert Coles), Francis Weston, and Richard Waterman are each to pay two shillings [one shilling and sixpence?] if "they do not Improue their Ground at present graunted to them . . . by preparing to fense to plaunt to build etc."^[17] Of those named above, only four—Carpenter, Coles, Weston, and Waterman—are

⁹ List of the *James* [note 4]; Coldham, *Complete Book of Emigrants* [note 4], 133; Drake, "Founders of New England" [note 4], *Register* 14:334.

¹⁰ *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 1:3, 4.

¹¹ Anderson, Sanborn, and Sanborn, *Great Migration, Volume II, C–F* [note 6], 310, 316.

¹² Zubrinsky, "Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick" [note 1], *Register* 159:68; Edwin Hubbard, "Early Records of the Arnold Family," *Register* 33 (1879):428.

¹³ Zubrinsky, "Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick" [note 1], *Register* 159:68.

¹⁴ That evidence includes but is not limited to a deposition indicating that Carpenter's son and probable first child, Joseph, was 26 in 1664, implying a birth year of about 1638—not by 1635, as deduced over a century ago from a faulty assumption that he was an adult in 1656 (see Zubrinsky, "Abiah³ Carpenter of Warwick" [note 1], *Register* 159:68).

¹⁵ Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, *History and Genealogy of the Carpenter Family in America, from the Settlement at Providence, R.I., 1637–1901* (Jamaica, N.Y.: Marion Press, 1901), 9.

¹⁶ *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 1:3; *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* [note 7], 1:15, "and sixpence."

¹⁷ *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 1:3; *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* [note 7], 1:15, "one shilling and sixpence."

subsequently identified as original proprietors.^[18] The latter three, slow to take up their respective grants, presumably had received and paid for them at least several months previously. Carpenter and those named with him, on the other hand, were yet to pay for their lots and almost certainly had obtained them more recently. That none of the others listed with Carpenter was an original proprietor, moreover, suggests that he was one of the last of the thirteen men to earn that designation in later records.^[19] (Roger Williams recounts that “poor young fellow” Francis Weekes and “a lad of Thomas Waterman’s,” generally thought to have been Thomas Angell [both are named with Carpenter, above], were among the first to join Williams in the spring of 1636.^[20] It is generally supposed that land grants to them were delayed until they came of age.)

The Arnolds, by contrast, had joined Roger Williams more than a year earlier. Benedict² Arnold recounts that “We came to Providence to Dwell the 20th of April, 1636.”^[21] First situated on the eastern bank of the Seekonk River, Williams and his friends moved about two months later to the other side of the river (beyond the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony), where they built their permanent settlement. William Arnold stated in 1659 that “I was one that the very first day entred with some others vpon the land of Prouidence and so laid out my money to buy and helpe pay for it.”^[22] (Despite having accompanied his father at that time, Benedict Arnold [named with Carpenter above], did not reach adulthood until 21 December 1636 and consequently, as with Weekes and [presumably] Angell, was not an original proprietor.)^[23]

The second Providence record naming William Carpenter, dated 10 4th month [June] (year not recorded but probably 1638),^[24] implies the order of arrival of two cohorts of settlers: “y^e Severall portions of grasse & meadow w^{ch} our neighbour[s] Greene . . . Cole . . . Arnold & . . . Weston Layd out in y^e Townes name vnto [our] neighbour[s] James . . . Olney . . . Waterman . . . Cole . . . Weston . . . Carpenter . . . Holyman were Confirmed as their proper Right & Inheritance to them & theirs as fully as the *former* portions appropriated to [our] neighbour Throck-

¹⁸ See, for example, *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 3:90–91; 4:73; 14:274.

¹⁹ See preceding note.

²⁰ Glenn W. LaFantasie, ed., *The Correspondence of Roger Williams, Volume II, 1654–1682*, (Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island Historical Society, 1988), 750; Samuel Greene Arnold, *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, 2 vols. (New York: D. Appleton, 1859–60), 1:97.

²¹ Hubbard, “Early Records of the Arnold Family” [note 12], *Register* 33:428.

²² *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 15:77–78.

²³ Hubbard, “Early Records of the Arnold Family” [note 12], *Register* 33:428.

²⁴ Bartlett gives the year of this record as 1637 (see *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* [note 7], 1:17); other records suggest, and other writers conclude, that it was 1638 (see *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 1:4 [Joshua Verin disfranchisement]; Allyn Bailey Forbes, ed., *Winthrop Papers, Volume 4, 1638–1644* [Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1944], 30–31; Howard M. Chapin, *Documentary History of Rhode Island*, 2 vols. [Providence, R.I.: Preston & Rounds, 1916], 75; John C. C. Clarke, “The Pioneer Baptist Statesman,” *The Baptist Quarterly* 10 [1876]:180–204, at 196–97).

morton neighbour Greene neighbour Harris Joshua Verin,^[25] neighbour Arnold and neighbour Williams were or are confirmed to them & theirs” (emphasis added).^[26] The six men listed as having previously confirmed their allotments (including William Arnold) are evidently the earliest of the Providence settlers. In a letter written to the town of Providence in 1650, Joshua Verin speaks of “we six which Cam first.”^[27] The seven men receiving confirmation of title (William Carpenter among them) had clearly arrived later than the six whose titles had already been validated.

Based on the foregoing, we may reasonably estimate that William¹ Carpenter, formerly of Amesbury, arrived in Providence at least a year after the Arnolds joined Roger Williams in Seekonk, in April 1636. Considering also the evidence presented in 2005, it is virtually certain that Carpenter married Elizabeth Arnold in Providence no earlier than 1637.

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²⁵ The only one not called “neighbour,” Joshua Verin had recently been disfranchised and would soon leave Providence, forfeiting his lands there (*Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 1:4; Threlfall, “Verin Family” [note 6], *Register* 131:103–4). He thus is not among the original purchasers named in subsequent records.

²⁶ *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 1:4–5; *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* [note 7], 1:17. This record names all the original proprietors except Stukely Westcott (compare, for example, with *Early Records of Providence*, 3:90–91; 14:274).

²⁷ *Early Records of Providence* [note 7], 15:37; *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* [note 7], 1:17n.

PETER AND JANE (____) FREEMAN OF IPSWICH,
MASSACHUSETTS, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS IN MAINE:
AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILY

Bruno Giles

(concluded from Register 163 [2009]:252)

7. ADAM FREEMAN (*Lydia*² *Freeman*, *Peter*¹) was born in Massachusetts or Maine say 1785, based on his age in most censuses (see below). He died 8 December 1873 age 91 [*sic*], and was buried in Varney Cemetery in Brunswick, Maine.^[75] He married say 1820–1825 **NANCY MALCOM**,^[76] who was born in Maine about 1801,^[77] based on her age in most censuses (see below) and her statement to the Commissioner of Pensions in 1880 (see below). She died 9 January 1882 age 85 [*sic*], and was buried in Varney Cemetery.^[78]

In November 1819 Adam Freeman bought sixty acres in Bowdoin from Jared Freeman for five dollars,^[79] a low price that may suggest Jared was related to Adam's father, Caesar Freeman. Adam Freeman was listed in 1820, 1830, and 1840 censuses of Bowdoin. In 1820 he was head of a household of two other free persons.^[80] In 1830 he was head of a household of one white female 30–40 and four free colored persons: one male under 10, one male 36–55, and two females under 10.^[81] In 1840 he was head of a household that apparently included six free colored persons: two males under 10, two males 10–24, one male 36–55, two females 10–24, and one female 36–55.^[82]

In the 1850 census of Bowdoin, Adam Freeman, 61, black, farmer, born Massachusetts, was head of a household with Nancy Freeman, 41, white, born Maine, and A. Maria, 21, Moses, 18, Simeon F., 13, Bunker C., 11 [later known as James Chase Freeman], and Charles D., 8, all mulatto, all born Maine.^[83] In the 1860 census of Bowdoin, Adam Freeman, 60 [*sic*], no color given (for the entire household), born Maine, was head of a household with Nancy Freeman, 45, born

⁷⁵ "Varney Cemetery Transcriptions, Brunswick, Maine," online at rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mebrucem/cem35.html (viewed 9 July 2009).

⁷⁶ Nancy's maiden name is from the death record of her son Charles (see note 117 below).

⁷⁷ If Nancy (Malcom) Freeman was born about 1801, either of the following two birth records may be hers: Nancy Malcom, born at Georgetown, Maine, 27 March 1800, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Malcom, or Nancy Malcom, born at Georgetown 31 January 1802, daughter of John and Susannah Malcom (Hill, *Vital Records of Georgetown* [note 5], 1:94). John Malcom and Susanna Collomore were married at Georgetown 20 October 1784 (*ibid.*, 2:98).

⁷⁸ "Varney Cemetery Transcriptions" [note 75].

⁷⁹ Lincoln County Deeds, 107:207.

⁸⁰ 1820 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 36, p. 187.

⁸¹ 1830 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, roll 49, p. 330.

⁸² 1840 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, roll 145, p. 312. The household is deduced from totals at p. 317; p. 312 is not included on the microfilm. The totals may or may not include wife Nancy.

⁸³ 1850 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 261, p. 338.

Maine, and Albion, 24, Simeon, 23, Chase, 21, and Charles, 18, all born Maine.^[84] In the 1870 census of Bowdoin, Adam Freeman, 86, black, born Maine, was head of a household with Mary Freeman, 70, black, born Maine, and James Freeman, 33, Ellen F. Freeman, 28, and Robert E. Freeman, 3.^[85]

In the 1880 census of Brunswick, Nancy (Malcom) Freeman appears to be listed in the household of her son-in-law Richard Garrison, as Mary Freeman, 77, black, born Maine, mother [of Richard Garrison].^[86]

On 17 January 1880, Nancy Freeman wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions in Washington, D.C., about the pension she received as a result of her son Albion's Civil War service. In the letter she said "I am seventy nine years old I think."^[87]

Children of Adam and Nancy (Malcom) Freeman, all born in Maine, presumably at Bowdoin:^[88]

- i. ABIGAIL MARIE FREEMAN, b. ca. 1829 (based on the 1850 census); d. 6 May 1870;^[89] m. Bath, Maine, 21 Oct. 1851 ISAAH R. FREEMAN,^[90] b. Maine 24 April 1830;^[91] d. 14 July 1866 age 36, bur. Pine Grove Cemetery, Brunswick,^[92] son of Samuel and Priscilla (Green) Freeman (see #9 below).^[93]
- ii. STATIRA P. FREEMAN, b. 5 May 1830;^[94] m. Bath 1 March 1847 RICHARD R. GARRISON,^[95] b. Del., 12 Feb. 1826,^[96] d. Brunswick 28 June 1896.^[97]
- iii. MOSES DENNENT FREEMAN, b. 2 Sept. 1833;^[98] d. Riverside, Calif., 1 Dec. 1917, bur. Evergreen Cemetery there with both wives,^[99] m. (1) Bowdoin 23 Oct.

⁸⁴ 1860 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, Sagadahoc County, roll 448, p. 79.

⁸⁵ 1870 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, roll 557, p. 348.

⁸⁶ 1880 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, E.D. 24, roll 477, p. 47.

⁸⁷ Civil War pension file, Albion K. P. Freeman, #138732.

⁸⁸ In his pension application (see note 99), Moses stated he was born at Bowdoin, and Charles' death record (see note 117) says he was born at Bowdoin. For all these children, note Bickford, *Early Bowdoin Families* [note 25], 289–90.

⁸⁹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 474, says Abigail was born 4 August 1834, died 6 May 1870.

⁹⁰ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892.

⁹¹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 348.

⁹² Doris M. Rowland and Helen B. McPhee, "Pine Grove Cemetery, Bath Road, Brunswick, Maine," *Maine DAR Genealogical Records Committee Report, Series 1, Volume 261: Pine Grove Cemetery* [1972], 69.

⁹³ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 348 says Isaiah was born 24 April 1830, son of "Samuel Freeman & Priscella Green his wife"; *Vital Records of Brunswick*, 474, says Isaiah was born 1830, died 14 July 1863.

⁹⁴ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 488.

⁹⁵ Kelley and Adams, *Marriage Returns of Lincoln County* [note 69], 259; Elizabeth Keene Young and Benjamin Lewis Keene, *Marriages Notices from the Maine Farmer, 1833–1852* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1995), 144; Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 238 (intentions dated 27 February 1847).

⁹⁶ Price and Talbot, *Maine's Visible Black History* [note 28], 67. Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 488, gives his date of birth.

⁹⁷ Maine Vital Records, 1892–1907.

⁹⁸ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 479.

1854 MARIA HELEN CONDON,^[100] b. Maine 6 March 1833,^[101] d. Riverside 14 Nov. 1902,^[102] (2) Riverside 8 Nov. 1903 MATILDA (SHAFT) LONG,^[103] b. Mich. ca. 1852,^[104] d. 29 July 1911. Moses D. Freeman served in the Civil War in the 2nd Maine Cavalry, Company D.^[105] He was a railroad brakeman in Maine, and after 1869 a locomotive engineer for the Central Pacific Railroad in California and Utah.^[106]

- iv. ALBION K. P. FREEMAN, b. ca. 1836 (based on the 1860 census); d. White House Landing, Va., 14 June 1864 from wounds suffered at the Battle of Cold Harbor.^[107] He had enlisted in the 8th Regiment of Maine Volunteers, Company B, in July 1863.^[108]
- v. SIMEON F. FREEMAN, b. ca. 1837 (based on the 1850–1870 censuses); d. after 1870;^[109] m. with intentions at Gardiner, Kennebec Co., Maine, dated 4 April 1864, JULIA E. LEWIS,^[110] b. Maine ca. 1844, d. after 1870.^[111]
- vi. JAMES CHASE FREEMAN, b. ca. 1839 (based on the 1850 and 1860 censuses); d. 30 Oct. 1879 age 40, bur. Hix Small Cemetery, Bowdoin;^[112] m. Brunswick 3 Jan. 1866 ELLEN F. JACKSON,^[113] b. Maine ca. 1842,^[114] d. 23 Oct. 1924 age 82, bur. Hix Small Cemetery.^[115]

⁹⁹ The inscription on a single gravestone is for “M. D. Freeman, 1830–1917, H. M. Freeman, 1831–1902, and M. Freeman, 1852–1911” (photo at *findagrave.com*). His date of death is given in Civil War pension file, Moses D. Freeman, #734275, and *Riverside Daily Press*, 1 December 1917, Part 1, p. 5.

¹⁰⁰ Civil War pension file, Moses D. Freeman, #734275. Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 263 (intentions dated 20 October 1854) calls her “Miss Maria Bowe.”

¹⁰¹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 479 (also calls her Maria Bowe).

¹⁰² Riverside County, California, Deaths.

¹⁰³ Civil War pension file, Moses D. Freeman, #734275. Matilda’s maiden name is from an online query at <http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.california/counties.riverside/200/mb.ashx?pnt=1>.

¹⁰⁴ 1910 U.S. Census, Riverside, Riverside County, California., E.D. 84, roll 91, p. 15A.

¹⁰⁵ Civil War pension file, Moses D. Freeman, #734275.

¹⁰⁶ Civil War pension file, Moses D. Freeman, #734275. See also Elmer Wallace Holmes, *History of Riverside County, California, with Biographical Sketches* (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1912), 549–50, for a sketch of Moses D. Freeman.

¹⁰⁷ Civil war pension file, Albion K. P. Freeman, #138732. There is a monument to Albion in Varney Cemetery, Brunswick, with an incorrect death date of 4 June 1865 (“Varney Cemetery” [note 75]).

¹⁰⁸ Civil war pension file, Albion K. P. Freeman, #138732.

¹⁰⁹ 1870 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 557, p. 330.

¹¹⁰ *Vital Records of Gardiner, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 2 vols. (Gardiner, Maine: Reporter-Journal Press, 1914–15); 2:292; *Vital Records of Bowdoin, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 3 vols. (Portland, Maine: Maine Historical Society, 1945), 3:71 (intentions dated 18 March 1864).

¹¹¹ 1870 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 539, p. 77.

¹¹² *Vital Records of Bowdoin* [note 110], 2:65; Charlene B. Bartlett and Jayne E. Bickford, *Cemetery Inscriptions and Revolutionary, War of 1812, and Civil War Veterans of Bowdoin, Maine* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1993), 23.

¹¹³ Brunswick Vital Records, Marriages, 1746–1892, p. 68; *Vital Records of Bowdoin* [note 110], 3:71 (intentions dated 16 December 1865).

¹¹⁴ Approximate year of birth is based on the 1870 census, age at death, and Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 488.

¹¹⁵ See sources cited in note 112.

- vii. CHARLES D. FREEMAN, b. 25 April 1843,^[116] d. 5 July 1906, age 62 years [*sic*], 2 months, bur. Varney Cemetery, Brunswick;^[117] m. with intentions at Bowdoin dated 8 Oct. 1864, MARY P. LAKE,^[118] b. Maine 24 May 1844,^[119] d. after 1900^[120] but before her husband, whose death record calls him a widower.

8. ANTHONY G.³ FREEMAN (*John², Peter¹*) was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, 25 March 1788. He died after the 1860 census and presumably before the 1870 census (see below). As Anthony Freeman of Bowdoin, he married at Bath, Maine, 16 December 1813, **RACHEL LEE**.^[121] She was born about 1785, and died at Sheepscot Bridge in Newcastle, Maine, in late October or early November 1885.^[122] In the 1820 census of Gardiner, Kennebec County, Maine, Anthony G. Freeman was the head of a household of five other free persons.^[123] In the 1830 census of Bath, Anthony G. Freeman was head of a household of only one free colored person, evidently himself, age 36–55.^[124] In the 1840 census of Newcastle, Lincoln County, Maine, Anthony G. Freeman was head of a household of six free colored persons: two males 10–24, one male 36–55, two females 10–24, and one female 36–55.^[125] In the 1850 census of Newcastle, Anthony was 60, a farmer, and Rachel was 61, both black, both born Maine, with Sanford C. Freeman, 28, black, born Maine.^[126] In the 1860 census of Newcastle, Anthony was 72 and Rachel was 74, with Sanford Freeman and his wife and infant child.^[127] In the 1870 census of Newcastle, Sanford Freeman was head of a household that included Rachel Freeman, 85.^[128] And in the 1880 census of Newcastle, Sanford's household included Rachel Freeman, 95, described as his mother.^[129]

Children of Anthony G.³ and Rachel (Lee) Freeman,^[130] all born presumably in Maine:

¹¹⁶ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 406.

¹¹⁷ Brunswick Vital Records, Deaths, 1877–1910, p.120; “Varney Cemetery” [note 75].

¹¹⁸ *Vital Records of Bowdoin* [note 110], 3:71 (bride called *Mrs.* Mary P. Lake).

¹¹⁹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 406.

¹²⁰ 1900 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, E.D. 36, roll 589, p. 21A.

¹²¹ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892. The marriage was also recorded at Bowdoin (*Vital Records of Bowdoin* [note 110], 3:71).

¹²² Rachel's approximate year of birth is based on the 1850–1880 censuses. The 1850 and 1860 censuses indicate Rachel was slightly older than her husband. Her death was reported in the *Daily Kennebec Journal*, 6 November 1885 (age 103 years) and 16 November 1885 (age 108 years, 6 months, born 4 April 1781).

¹²³ 1820 U.S. Census, Gardiner, Kennebec County, Maine, roll 35, p. 528.

¹²⁴ 1830 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 49, p. 363.

¹²⁵ 1840 U.S. Census, Newcastle, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 145, p. 206.

¹²⁶ 1850 U.S. Census, Newcastle, roll 260, p. 401.

¹²⁷ 1860 U.S. Census, Newcastle, roll 442, p. 637.

¹²⁸ 1870 U.S. Census, Newcastle, roll 549, p. 595.

¹²⁹ 1880 U.S. Census, Newcastle, E.D. 126, roll 483, p. 515.

¹³⁰ All information is from Cushman, *History of Ancient Sheepscot* [note 40], 380, unless otherwise indicated.

- i. JULIA ANN⁴ FREEMAN, b. Sheepscot, Maine, 7 June 1815 or 1816; d. Bristol, Maine, 26 or 27 Jan. 1892; m. CHARLES MILLER, b. Bristol 2 March 1816, d. 15 July 1891.^[131]
- ii. EMMA JANE FREEMAN, b. 4 April 1818; d. Durham, Maine, 9 Sept. 1885;^[132] m. by 1850 SAMUEL RUBY, b. Maine ca. 1819,^[133] d. Durham 13 April 1854.^[134]
- iii. SANFORD W. FREEMAN, b. 5 Aug. 1820; d. 1898, bur. Sheepscot Cemetery, Newcastle; m. 29 June 1856 MARY ELIZABETH CARPENTER, b. 1840, d. 1879, bur. Sheepscot Cemetery.^[135]
- iv. JEFFERSON FREEMAN, b. 5 Aug. 1822; d. Staten Island, N.Y., Nov. 1845.
- v. EDWARD M. FREEMAN, b. 10 Sept. 1826; d. 20 Jan. 1835.

9. SAMUEL³ FREEMAN (*John*², *Peter*¹) was born in Maine say 1799. He married at Bath, Maine, 5 August 1821, PRISCILLA GREEN,^[136] born at Brunswick, Maine,^[137] about 1802–1805, based on the 1850 and 1870 censuses. Samuel Freeman has not been found as head of a household in the 1830 census. In the 1840 census of Brunswick, he was head of a household of nine free colored persons: one male under 10, two males 10–24, one male 36–55, two females under 10, two females 10–24, and one female 36–55.^[138] He died between 1840 and the 1850 census of Brunswick, when Priscilla Morrison [*sic*], age 45, black, born Maine, was listed as the second person in a household headed by [her son-in-law] Judah Morrison.^[139] In 1860 the household of Robert Griffin of Brunswick (all shown as mulatto, all born Maine) included Priscilla Griffin, 46 [*sic*], William Griffin, 19, and Susan Griffin, 18.^[140] These three must have been Priscilla (Green) Freeman and her two youngest children. In 1870 Priscilla Freeman, 68, black, was living in the household of [her son-in-law] Lemuel Carter.^[141] She has not been found in the 1880 census.

Children of Samuel³ and Priscilla (Green) Freeman, all born in Maine, presumably at Brunswick.^[142]

¹³¹ Dodge, *Vital Records of Old Bristol and Nobleboro* [note 44], 2:235, 505, 507.

¹³² Bob Greene, *Maine Roots IV: The Manuel/Matthews/Ruby Family* (South Portland, Maine: the author, 2003), 5, which points out Emma's death record says she was born at Gardiner, Maine, 4 April 1824. Census records do not help resolve the six-year difference.

¹³³ 1850 U.S. Census, Durham, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 249, p. 185.

¹³⁴ Greene, *Maine Roots IV* [note 132], 5.

¹³⁵ Hanley and Hartley, *Cemeteries of Newcastle* [note 43], 128.

¹³⁶ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892.

¹³⁷ Priscilla (Green) Freeman's place of birth is from the death record of her daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Freeman) Morrison (see note 159).

¹³⁸ 1840 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 139, p. 564.

¹³⁹ 1850 U.S. Census, Brunswick, roll 251, p. 233A. In the obituary of Francis Heuston in the *Brunswick Telegraph* of 17 June 1858, the death of Samuel Freeman is mentioned as if it had taken place several years earlier.

¹⁴⁰ 1860 U.S. Census, Brunswick, roll 437, p. 54.

¹⁴¹ 1870 U.S. Census, Brunswick, roll 539, p. 77A.

¹⁴² The birth dates for the first six children are given in Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 348. In the 1870 census (see note 147), George said he was born at Brunswick. Mary's

- i. GEORGE AUGUSTUS⁴ FREEMAN, b. 5 Aug. 1822; d. Bath, Maine, 8 Jan. 1887, bur. Oak Grove Cemetery there.^[143] He m. (1) with intentions at Brunswick dated 20 Sept. 1848, ELLEN MCCAIN,^[144] b. Maryland ca. 1827.^[145] He m. (2) Brunswick 7 Sept. 1862 LUCRETIA CREIGHTON (MINK) PETERS,^[146] b. Warren, Maine, ca. 1837,^[147] d. Bath 24 May 1914, bur. Oak Grove Cemetery there.^[148] They were divorced, and he m. (2) Bath 17 June 1877 SARAH A. (_____) (SMART) WATSON,^[149] b. Maine ca. 1828,^[150] d. 7 May 1895, bur. Oak Grove Cemetery, Bath. George A. Freeman served in the Civil War with the First Maine Heavy Artillery.^[151]
- ii. CATHARINE FREEMAN, b. 25 Sept. 1825,^[152] m. North Yarmouth, Maine, 23 July 1846 JOHN H. CARTER,^[153] b. Maine ca. 1821,^[154] d. after 1880.^[155]
- iii. CORDELIA FREEMAN, b. 13 Oct. 1827; d. between the 1870 and 1880 censuses,^[156] m. Bath 29 May 1848 JAMES McDONALD,^[157] b. Maine ca. 1826,^[158] d. after 1880.
- iv. ISAIAH R. FREEMAN, b. 24 April 1830; m. ABIGAIL MARIE FREEMAN (#7.i above).
- v. MARY ELIZABETH FREEMAN, b. 29 April 1832; d. Durham, Maine, 8 Feb. 1901,^[159] bur. Varney Cemetery, Brunswick,^[160] m. Brunswick 2 Nov. 1848

death record (see note 169) says she was born at Brunswick. Julia's obituary (see note 166) says she was born at Brunswick. For further information on these children (by the present author), see Price and Talbot, *Maine's Visible Black History* [note 28], 65–67.

¹⁴³ Civil War pension file, George A. Freeman, #332248.

¹⁴⁴ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 243 (bride called Ellen McCann).

¹⁴⁵ 1850 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 261, p. 130B.

¹⁴⁶ Brunswick Vital Records, Marriages, 1746–1892, p. 61; Judith Holbrook Kelley and Clayton Rand Adams, *Marriage Returns of Cumberland County, Maine, Prior to 1892* (Rockport, Maine: Picton Press, 1998), 625; Bath Vital Records, Marriage Intentions, 1838–1892 (intentions dated 28 March 1862; bride called Lucretia Creighton Peters).

¹⁴⁷ 1870 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 557, p. 279 (includes town of birth).

¹⁴⁸ Maine Vital Records, 1908–1922; *Bath Independent*, 30 May 1914, obituary of Mrs. Lucretia Garrison [her third husband was Frederick Garrison].

¹⁴⁹ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892; Sagadahoc County, Maine, Marriages, p. 253; Civil War pension file, George A. Freeman, #332248.

¹⁵⁰ 1880 U.S. Census, E.D. 143, roll 488, p. 32, indicates her approximate year of birth and shows that George A. Freeman had stepchildren named Smart and Watson.

¹⁵¹ Civil War pension file, George A. Freeman, #332248.

¹⁵² However, Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 435, shows her date of birth as 24 September 1824.

¹⁵³ Ruth Wilder Sherman, ed., *Vital Records of North Yarmouth, Maine, to the Year 1850* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1980), 142, 223; Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 234 (intentions dated 9 May 1846).

¹⁵⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, Yarmouth, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 249, p. 240.

¹⁵⁵ 1880 U.S. Census, Yarmouth, roll 478, E.D. 66, p. 589C.

¹⁵⁶ 1870 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 557, p. 296; 1880 U.S. Census, Bath, E.D. 144, roll 488, p. 55C.

¹⁵⁷ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892; Kelley and Adams, *Marriage Returns of Lincoln County* [note 69], 259.

¹⁵⁸ 1850 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 261, p. 212A.

¹⁵⁹ Brunswick Vital Records, Deaths, 1877–1910, p. 76.

- JUDAH MORRISON,^[161] b. New Brunswick ca. 1824,^[162] d. Brunswick 1 May 1892,^[163] bur. Varney Cemetery there.^[164]
- vi. JULIA A. FREEMAN, b. 29 April 1834;^[165] d. Brunswick 13 March 1913;^[166] m. Yarmouth, Maine, 16 Jan. 1852 HENRY N. JOHNSON,^[167] b. Portland, Maine, 1833, d. Brunswick 24 Oct. 1893.^[168]
- vii. WILLIAM FREEMAN, b. Aug. 1839; d. 6 March 1866;^[169] m. Brunswick 13 Sept. 1862 SARAH MINK,^[170] b. 29 March 1839.^[171]
- viii. SUSAN E. FREEMAN, b. 14 Aug. 1843; d. after 1880;^[172] m. Brunswick 20 Sept. 1862 LEMUEL L. CARTER,^[173] b. 7 Nov. 1840,^[174] d. Brunswick 31 Jan. 1891. He served in the Civil War with the First Maine Heavy Artillery.^[175]

10. LUVINA³ FREEMAN (*John², Peter¹*) was born in Maine about 1804, based on the 1850 census (see below). She married at Bath, Maine, 20 November 1827, **JOHN HARRISON**,^[176] born at Baltimore, Maryland, about 1800, also based on the 1850 census. In the 1830 census of Bath, John Harrison was head of a household of eight free colored persons: one male under 10, two males 10–24, one male 36–55, three females 24–36, and one female 36–55.^[177] His household was adjacent to that of John Freeman, presumably his father-in-law. On 11 August 1835, John Freeman of Bath conveyed land in Bath to John Harrison and his wife Luvina.^[178] John Harrison was listed in the 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses of Bath. In 1840 he was head of a household of twenty-two free colored persons: one male

¹⁶⁰ “Varney Cemetery Transcriptions” [note 75]. The gravestone(s) for Judah and Mary Elizabeth (Freeman) Morrison have correct years of death, but apparently incorrect years of birth.

¹⁶¹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 244 (intentions dated 9 Oct. 1848), 293.

¹⁶² Approximate year of birth is based on the 1860–1880 censuses (1860 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 437, p. 52; 1870 U.S. Census, Oxford, Oxford County, Maine, roll 551, p. 292; 1880 U.S. Census, Cumberland, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 477, E.D. 29, p. 192C).

¹⁶³ Brunswick Vital Records, Deaths, 1877–1910, p. 6.

¹⁶⁴ “Varney Cemetery Transcriptions” [note 75].

¹⁶⁵ However, Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 521, shows her date of birth as 28 April 1833.

¹⁶⁶ *Brunswick Record*, 21 March 1913, obituary of Julia Johnson.

¹⁶⁷ Yarmouth Vital Records, Marriages, 1849–1892.

¹⁶⁸ Brunswick Vital Records, Deaths, 1877–1910, p. 16.

¹⁶⁹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 522.

¹⁷⁰ Brunswick Vital Records, Marriages, 1746–1892, p. 62; Kelley and Adams, *Marriage Returns of Cumberland County* [note 144], 627.

¹⁷¹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 522.

¹⁷² 1880 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, E.D. 24, roll 477, p. 54 (Lemuel Carter, 40, black, divorced); E.D. 25, roll 477, p. 88 (Susan Freeman, 37, black, single).

¹⁷³ Brunswick Vital Records, Marriages, 1746–1892, p. 65.

¹⁷⁴ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 435.

¹⁷⁵ Civil war pension file, Lemuel W. Carter, application #698894; Price and Talbot, *Maine’s Visible Black History* [note 28], 372.

¹⁷⁶ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892.

¹⁷⁷ 1830 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 49, p. 359.

¹⁷⁸ Sagadahoc County Deeds, 7:533.

under 10, seven males 10–24, seven males 24–36, two males 36–55, two females under 10, two females 10–24, and one female 24–36.^[179] In 1850 he was 50, black, farmer, born Baltimore, and “Savina” Harrison was 46, black, born Maine.^[180] In 1860 he was 60, mulatto, born Maryland, and “Levina” Harrison was 56, mulatto, born Maine.^[181] In 1870 John Harrison was 70, and “Lavina” Harrison was 66.^[182] Neither has been found in the 1880 census.

Children of John and Luvina (Freeman) Harrison, based on the 1850–1870 censuses, all born in Maine:

- i. GEORGE W. HARRISON, b. April 1829;^[183] d. after 1910;^[184] m. Brunswick 23 Sept. 1858 MARY JANE (GRIFFIN) BRADFORD,^[185] b. Maine ca. 1832,^[186] d. after 1910.
- ii. ESTHER ANN HARRISON, b. 25 Jan. 1831;^[187] d. after 1870;^[188] m. (1) by 1850 ALBERT COBBINSON, b. Pa. ca. 1820.^[189] She m. (2) Brunswick 27 Aug. 1855 ABRAM PERKINS,^[190] b. Maine 18 Oct. 1832,^[191] d. after 1870.
- iii. ADRIANNA HARRISON, b. ca. 1834; m. Bath 13 June 1853 JAMES CHURCH.^[192]
- iv. JOHN HARRISON, b. ca. 1836; d. after 1860.
- v. PHILENA HARRISON, b. ca. 1845; m. by 1870 WILLIAM SWAIN, b. Maine ca. 1844.^[193]

11. ELIZA³ FREEMAN (*Peter²⁻¹*) was born in Maine about 1812, based on the 1850–1880 censuses, and died after the 1880 census (see below). She married first at Portland, Maine, 23 February 1837, **NOAH J. MARKEEL**,^[194] who was head of a household there in 1840 of five free colored persons: two males under 10, one male 24–36, one female under 10, and one female 24–36.^[195] The presence of

¹⁷⁹ 1840 U.S. Census, Bath, roll 145, p. 382.

¹⁸⁰ 1850 U.S. Census, Bath, roll 261, p. 212.

¹⁸¹ 1860 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 448, p. 212.

¹⁸² 1870 U.S. Census, Bath, roll 557, p. 329.

¹⁸³ 1900 U.S. Census, Bath, E.D. 207, roll 599, p. 13A.

¹⁸⁴ 1910 U.S. Census, Bath, E.D. 212, roll 545, p. 2B.

¹⁸⁵ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 307, 309 (intentions at Bath dated 9 and 15 September 1858; bride called Mrs. Mary E. Bradford). For Mary’s first marriage and the birth of a son Reuben in 1855, see *Vital Records of Gardiner* [note 110], 2:220; 1:39. Reuben was living with his mother and stepfather in the 1860–1900 censuses.

¹⁸⁶ Approximate year of birth is based on the 1860–1880 censuses (1860 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 448, p. 141; 1870 U.S. Census, Bath, 557, p. 281A; 1880 U.S. Census, Bath, E.D. 143, roll 488, p. 30).

¹⁸⁷ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 483.

¹⁸⁸ 1870 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 539, p. 106B.

¹⁸⁹ 1850 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 261, p. 212.

¹⁹⁰ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 307.

¹⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 483 (date of birth); 1860 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 437, p. 65.

¹⁹² Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892.

¹⁹³ 1870 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 557, p. 329.

¹⁹⁴ Portland Vital Records, Marriages, 1814–1910.

¹⁹⁵ 1840 U.S. Census, Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 137, p. 212.

three children suggests that Noah was a widower since it is unlikely he and Eliza would have had three children in three years of marriage. As Eliza Mckal, she married second at Portland 23 March 1844, **WILLIAM HENRY FRANKLIN**.^[196] They were in the 1850 census of Portland as William H. Franklin, 44, black, mariner, born Maryland, and Eliza Franklin, 39, black, born Maine.^[197] There were no young children in the household, which suggests that if any of the children in the 1840 census were hers, they had already died. As Mrs. Eliza Franklin, she married third at Portland 6 December 1853, **WILLIAM NEPEAN**.^[198] They were in the 1860 census of Portland as William Nepean, 46, black, mariner, born Pennsylvania, and Eliza Nepean, 50, black, born Maine, with a child Ellen Nepean, 9, mulatto, born Massachusetts (which indicates William had a prior marriage).^[199] In the 1870 census of Portland, William was 57, Eliza was 58, and Ellen was now listed as Mary E. Nepean, 20, born Massachusetts.^[200] Included in the household was LeByron W. Lawton, 12, born New Brunswick. In the 1880 census of Portland, Eliza Nepean, 67, black, was head of a household with son [*sic*] LeByron W. Nepean, 19, black, born New Brunswick; daughter [*sic*] Mary E. Scott, 28, black, born Massachusetts; and mother Margaret Freeman, 98, black, born Maine.^[201]

Child of Noah J. and Eliza (Freeman) Markeel:

- i. MOSES MARKEEL, b. ca. 1838; d. 8 Sept. 1842 age 4, bur. Eastern Cemetery, Portland, Maine.^[202]

12. ALICE SOPHIA³ FREEMAN (*Peter²⁻¹*) was born at Brunswick, Maine, on or about 31 March 1818 (based on age at death). She died at Portland, Maine, 11 September 1898, age 80 years, 5 months, 11 days.^[203] She married at Portland 9 February 1842, **LUTHER J. MANUEL**,^[204] born there about 1820, d. 2 December 1862 age 42, bur. Eastern Cemetery, Portland,^[205] son of Christopher Christian and Sophia (Ruby) Manuel.^[206] Neither Alice nor Luther nor their children have been found in the 1850 census. A Luther J. Manuel, 39, born Maine, was in the 1860 census of Boston, with [wife] Delia M. Manuel, 39, born Massachusetts.^[207] Perhaps Luther and Alice were divorced and he remarried. As Alice Manuel, 38,

¹⁹⁶ Portland Vital Records, Marriages, 1814–1910.

¹⁹⁷ 1850 U.S. Census, Portland, roll 252, p. 7.

¹⁹⁸ Portland Vital Records, Marriages, 1814–1910.

¹⁹⁹ 1860 U.S. Census, Portland, roll 436, p. 852.

²⁰⁰ 1870 U.S. Census, Portland, roll 541, p. 450.

²⁰¹ 1880 U.S. Census, Portland, roll 478, p. 55.

²⁰² William B. Jordan, Jr., *Burial Records, 1717–1962, of the Eastern Cemetery, Portland, Maine* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1987), 86 (Moses Markell, son of N. [Markell]).

²⁰³ Maine Vital Records, 1892–1907 (see notes 49 and 59).

²⁰⁴ Portland Vital Records, Marriages, 1814–1910.

²⁰⁵ Jordan, *Eastern Cemetery, Portland* [note 202], 86.

²⁰⁶ Price and Talbot, *Maine's Visible Black History* [note 28], 42–43, 45.

²⁰⁷ 1860 U.S. Census, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, roll 524, p. 86.

mulatto, born Maine, she was head of a household in the 1860 census of Portland.^[208] In the 1870 census of Portland, Alice J. Manuel, 51, mulatto, was a servant in the household of Henry Jones.^[209] And in the 1880 census of Portland, she was listed as Alice S. Manuel, 63, black, nurse, widowed, mother-in-law to the head of household, John E.W.L. Jones.^[210]

Children of Luther J. and Alice Sophia (Freeman) Manuel, based on the 1860 census:

- i. THEODOSIA S. MANUEL, b. Brunswick, Maine, 6 Sept. 1842;^[211] d. New Haven, Conn., 27 Jan. 1933;^[212] m. STILSON MATHEWS, b. Nova Scotia 10 March 1839;^[213] d. Portland, Maine, 11 March 1898.^[214]
- ii. JULIA A. MANUEL, b. Maine ca. 1844; m. by 1880 JOHN E.W.L. JONES, b. England ca. 1832.^[215]
- iii. FASTINA F. MANUEL, b. Portland, Maine, ca. 1846; d. there 22 June 1865.^[216]
- iv. AUGUSTUS RIPLEY MANUEL, b. Bangor, Maine, 1 Dec. 1848; d. Brunswick 19 March 1914; m. (1) Brunswick 8 July 1871 ISABELLA R. PINKHAM, b. North Bath, Maine, ca. 1852, d. Brunswick 4 Nov. 1891; (2) Brunswick 23 Oct. 1901 HATTIE JONES.^[217]
- v. FORESTER MANUEL, b. Portland 15 April 1853;^[218] d. 25 Dec. 1861, age 8 years, 8 months, bur. Eastern Cemetery, Portland.^[219]
- vi. WALTER T. MANUEL, b. Portland 11 March 1856, d. there 1 March 1857, age 11 months, 18 days, bur. Eastern Cemetery.^[220]

13. ROXANNA³ FREEMAN (*Peter²⁻¹*) was born in Maine say 1820. She had two intentions of marriage with **JOHN A. SEWALL**, one at Augusta, Maine, dated 15 December 1839,^[221] the other at Bath, Maine, dated 25 October 1843.^[222] However, it appears almost certain they were never married because on 9 August 1856, the Town of Bangor was seeking restitution from the Town of Brunswick for support of “Georgiann Sewall or Freeman aged 16 yrs, illegitimate daughter of

²⁰⁸ 1860 U.S. Census, Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 436, p. 860.

²⁰⁹ 1870 U.S. Census, Portland, roll 541, p. 99.

²¹⁰ 1880 U.S. Census, Portland, E.D. 46, roll 478, p. 39.

²¹¹ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 410.

²¹² Greene, *Maine Roots IV* [note 132], 8.

²¹³ Anderson, *Vital Records of Brunswick* [note 3], 410. See also Price and Talbot, *Maine's Visible Black History* [note 28], 45.

²¹⁴ Greene, *Maine Roots IV* [note 132], 10.

²¹⁵ 1880 U.S. Census, Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, E.D. 46, roll 478, p. 39.

²¹⁶ Greene, *Maine Roots IV* [note 132], 8.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 8, 10.

²¹⁸ Portland Vital Records, Births, 1782–1888.

²¹⁹ Jordan, *Eastern Cemetery, Portland* [note 202], 85–86.

²²⁰ *Ibid.*, 86; Greene, *Maine Roots IV* [note 132], 8.

²²¹ *Vital Records of Augusta, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 2 vols. (Portland, Maine: Maine Historical Society, 1933–34), 1:333; 2:114.

²²² Bath Vital Records, Marriages 1779–1892.

Roxane Freeman who was daughter of Peter Freeman.”^[223] Roxanna Freeman or Roxanna Sewall has not been found in the 1850 or 1860 censuses.

John A. Sewall, 30, mulatto, farmer, born Maine, was listed in the 1850 census of China, Maine, in the household of Ambrose Sewall, 62, mulatto, born Maine.^[224] Georgianna Sewall, 10, mulatto, was living in the adjacent household headed by Eunice Brown, 68, mulatto. John A. Sewall married at Augusta, Maine, 22 June 1860, Sarah F. Freeman.^[225] They were in the 1870 census of Gardiner, Maine, as John A. Sewall, 50, black, born South Carolina [*sic*], and Sarah Sewall, 36, black, born Maine.^[226] He died at Bath 12 June 1873.^[227]

Child of Roxanna Freeman and John A. Sewall:

- i. GEORGIANNA SEWALL, b. ca. 1840; d. after 9 Aug. 1856.

14. HARRIET G.³ FREEMAN (*Peter*²⁻¹) was born in Maine about 1822. She died 15 January 1861, and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Brunswick, Maine.^[228] She married at Portland, Maine, 16 October 1841, **CALVIN D. MANUEL**,^[229] born about 1820, died 17 October 1854 age 34, buried in Eastern Cemetery in Portland,^[230] son of Christopher Christian and Sophia (Ruby) Manuel, and brother of Luther J. Manuel who married Harriet’s sister Alice.^[231] As Harriet Manuel, 28, she was head of a household in the 1850 census of Brunswick, with Calvin Manuel, 7, William Manuel, 3, and Wilton G. Manuel, 0, all mulatto, all born Maine.^[232] In the 1860 census of Brunswick, she was living in her mother’s household, still only 28, and Calvin Manuel, now 10.^[233]

Children of Calvin D. and Harriet G. (Freeman) Manuel, based on the 1850 and 1860 censuses, all born in Maine:

- i. CALVIN MANUEL, b. ca. 1843; d. after 1860, assuming he was the child of that name, shown with his mother in the 1860 census. He may have been the Calvin Manuel of Portland who served in the Civil War in the Union Navy.^[234]
- ii. WILLIAM MANUEL, b. ca. 1847; d. between 1850 and 1860.
- iii. WILTON G. MANUEL, b. 1850; d. by 1860.

²²³ Brunswick Town Records, Collection 24, Poor House Records, Box 57, Folder 6, at the Pejepscot Historical Society, Brunswick, Maine.

²²⁴ 1850 U.S. Census, China, Kennebec County, Maine, roll 258, p. 210. However, the probate of Ambrose Sewall (died 22 January 1851) calls William M. Sewall (age 22 in the 1850 census) the eldest son (Kennebec County Probate, file S19, courtesy of Eben W. Graves).

²²⁵ *Vital Records of Augusta* [note 221], 1:333; 2:114.

²²⁶ 1870 U.S. Census, Gardiner, Kennebec County, Maine, roll 546, p. 273B.

²²⁷ *Daily Kennebec Journal*, 14 June and 24 June 1873.

²²⁸ Greene, *Maine Roots IV* [note 132], 8.

²²⁹ Portland Vital Records, Marriages, 1814–1910.

²³⁰ Jordan, *Eastern Cemetery, Portland* [note 202], 85.

²³¹ Price and Talbot, *Maine’s Visible Black History* [note 28], 42–43, 45.

²³² 1850 U.S. Census, Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine, roll 251, p. 230.

²³³ 1860 U.S. Census, Brunswick, roll 437, p. 50.

²³⁴ Price and Talbot, *Maine’s Visible Black History* [note 28], 373.

15. MARY JANE³ FREEMAN (*Peter²⁻¹*) was born about 1824. She died at Bath, Maine, 27 July 1888.^[235] She married at Bath 24 September 1850, **JAMES F. HILL**,^[236] born in Maine about 1823, died at Bath 9 November 1882,^[237] son of Sandy and Lydia (Wilson) Hill (see #6.iv above). James and Mary were buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Bath, with their three oldest children.^[238]

Children of James F. and Mary Jane (Freeman) Hill, based on the 1850 and 1860 censuses, all born in Maine:^[239]

- i. ARAVESTA S. HILL, b. ca. 1854; d. 1 April 1888 age 33, bur. Oak Grove Cemetery, Bath; m. _____ CARGILL.^[240]
- ii. ALFRED A. HILL, b. ca. 1856; d. 30 July 1897 age 35, bur. Oak Grove Cemetery.
- iii. MARY PHILENA HILL, b. ca. 1858; d. 12 May 1876 age 18, bur. Oak Grove Cemetery.
- iv. LLEWELLYN B. HILL, b. July 1862; d. after 1900; m. 1899 SARAH _____, b. New Brunswick Feb. 1867, d. after 1900.^[241]
- v. CHARLOTTE B. HILL, b. ca. 1864; d. after 1880.^[242]
- vi. ROSCOE L. HILL, b. May 1867; d. after 1900; m. 1899 ELLA L. (_____) MCGEE, b. Maine June 1868; d. after 1900.^[243]
- vii. ROSWELL H. HILL, b. ca. 1867 [twin to Roscoe?]; m. Bath, Maine, 19 Nov. 1899 LYDIA A. SECO.^[244]

APPENDIX: SAMPSON FREEMAN

In Part 1 of this article, a man named Sampson Freeman was mentioned as “perhaps closely related” related to Lydia (Freeman) Freeman (#3) or her husband Caesar Freeman because Sampson said he was born at Ipswich (as was Lydia, and perhaps Caesar, too) and after the Revolutionary War, Sampson resided at Amherst and Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, as did Caesar and Lydia.

In his Revolutionary War pension application, made 5 September 1832 in Kennebec County, Maine,^[245] **SAMPSON FREEMAN** stated he was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1765,^[246] served in the Continental Navy in 1777–78, and was now 67. He was of Amherst, New Hampshire, on 11 March 1787 when he bought

²³⁵ Bath Vital Records, Deaths, 1821–1891.

²³⁶ Bath Vital Records, Marriages, 1779–1892.

²³⁷ Bath Vital Records, Deaths, 1821–1891.

²³⁸ Card index of Oak Grove Cemetery [note 60].

²³⁹ 1850 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 261, p. 145; 1860 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, roll 448, p. 308.

²⁴⁰ Card index of Oak Grove Cemetery [note 60].

²⁴¹ 1900 U.S. Census, Portland, Cumberland County, Maine, E.D. 70, roll 591, p. 16A.

²⁴² 1880 U.S. Census, Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine, E.D. 145, roll 488, p. 82.

²⁴³ 1900 U.S. Census, Hyde Park, Norfolk County, Mass., E.D. 1044, roll 670, p. 10A.

²⁴⁴ Maine Vital Records, Marriages, 1892–1907.

²⁴⁵ Revolutionary War pension file, Sampson Freeman, S17419. Note Carleton E. Fisher and Sue G. Fisher, *Soldiers, Sailors, and Patriots of the Revolutionary War: Maine* (Louisville, Ky.: National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1982), 273.

²⁴⁶ No record of his birth or baptism appears in *Vital Records of Ipswich* [note 1].

sixty-five acres in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire.^[247] As Sampson Freeman of Lyndeborough, he married first at Dracut, Massachusetts, 6 October 1788, CATHERINE COBURN of Dracut.^[248] He appears to have been the “Hampⁿ Freeman” listed in the 1790 census of Lyndeborough, with no statistics for his household.^[249] On 17 June 1794, Samson Freeman of Amherst bought sixty-five acres in Lyndeborough.^[250]

By 1800 Sampson Freeman was living at Greene, Maine, where he was head of a household of seven other free persons.^[251] In 1806 he bought land there.^[252] He was there in 1810 with a household of twelve other free persons.^[253] In 1811 he moved to Weld, Maine,^[254] but by 1818 he and his family were at Peru, Maine.^[255] He was head of a household of six other free persons in Peru in 1820.^[256] In 1830 he was living alone at Peru.^[257] He married second about 1831 VENUS (____) HENRY, widow of Prince Henry.^[258] On 5 September 1832, Sampson applied for a Revolutionary War pension, as mentioned above.^[259] He married third, with intentions at Waterville and Augusta dated 7 June 1835, MARY (____) FOYE,^[260] widow of Hosea Foye.^[261] As Samson Freeman, veteran, age 75, he was shown as living alone in the 1840 census of Waterville.^[262] He died at Waterville 25 March 1843, and was buried in Monument Park Cemetery there.^[263] At the time of his death, two of his daughters were alive.^[264]

²⁴⁷ Hillsborough County Deeds, 18:115.

²⁴⁸ *Vital Records of Dracut, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1907), 179, both identified as negroes.

²⁴⁹ 1790 U.S. Census, Lyndeborough, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, roll 5, p. 293.

²⁵⁰ Hillsborough County Deeds, 34:89.

²⁵¹ 1800 U.S. Census, Greene, Kennebec County, Maine, roll 7, p. 248.

²⁵² Ruth Gray and Joseph C. Anderson II, ed., *Maine Families in 1790*, 10 vols. to date (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1988–), 2:102, citing Kennebec County Deeds, 94:329.

²⁵³ 1810 U.S. Census, Greene, Kennebec County, Maine, roll 11, p. 910.

²⁵⁴ E. J. Foster, “Early Settlers of Weld, Maine,” *The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder* 1 (1884):119–23, 172–79; 2 (1885):38–44, 94–99, 181–86, 240–43, at 2:97.

²⁵⁵ Revolutionary War pension file, Sampson Freeman, S17419; Hollis Turner, *History of the Town of Peru, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, 1789–1911* (Augusta, Maine: Maine Farmer Publishing Co., 1912), 113.

²⁵⁶ 1820 U.S. Census, Peru, Oxford County, Maine, roll 37, p. 120.

²⁵⁷ 1830 U.S. Census, Peru, roll 50, p. 15.

²⁵⁸ Isaac S. Bangs, *Military History of Waterville, Maine* (Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print, 1902), 54–55.

²⁵⁹ However, Sampson Freeman is not listed on *The Pension Roll of 1835* [note 29].

²⁶⁰ Waterville Vital Records, Index, 1830–1843; *Vital Records of Augusta* [note 221], 1:333.

²⁶¹ Gray and Anderson, *Maine Families in 1790* [note 252], 2:102, citing Kennebec County Probate, F-5.

²⁶² 1840 U.S. Census, Waterville, Kennebec County, Maine, roll 143, p. 316. His household had one male free colored person, 55–100. His wife Mary had left him “bed and board,” according to a notice he placed in *The Age* (Augusta, Maine), 24 May 1837 (online at *GenealogyBank.com*).

²⁶³ Gray and Anderson, *Maine Families in 1790* [note 252], 2:102, citing Kennebec County Probate, F-6.

²⁶⁴ Gray and Anderson, *Maine Families in 1790* [note 252], 2:103.

Children of Sampson and Catherine (Coburn) Freeman, order uncertain:^[265]

- i. SMITH FREEMAN, d. Weld, Maine, 11 June 1817.
- ii. WILLIAM FREEMAN, d. Weld 24 May 1817.
- iii. PEGGY FREEMAN.
- iv. JANE FREEMAN.
- v. RHODA FREEMAN, b. 31 March 1806.
- vi. JEFFERSON FREEMAN, b. 24 April 1809.

Forgotten Patriots^[266] suggests that Sampson Freeman of Peru and Waterville was identical with Sampson Freeman, “a Negro man,” whose statement to the Providence Town Council on 14 April 1784, indicates he was born free at Boston, and enlisted for three years at Salem, Massachusetts, when he was at least 26.^[267] This information differs substantially from the statements in the 1832 pension application of the Sampson Freeman just described, who stated that he was born at Ipswich in 1765, that he was 67 in 1832, and that he served on the frigate *Boston* out of Newburyport in 1777–78.

The Providence Town Council determined that Boston was the place of “lawful settlement” of the Sampson Freeman being questioned, his wife Sarah, and their three children, and ordered their removal to Boston. The next year Sarah Freeman and three children were admitted to the Boston Almshouse on 14 December 1785, only to be discharged 19 February 1786.^[268]

It would appear that by 14 December 1785, Sarah’s husband, Sampson Freeman, either had died or abandoned his wife and children. If the latter, he possibly was the Samson Freeman who in 1790 was a head of household of five other free persons at Bowdoin, Maine,^[269] and in 1800 head of a household of eight other free persons in the adjacent town of Thompsonborough [later Lisbon].^[270]

(concluded)

²⁶⁵ The death dates of the two sons are from Weld Vital Records, 1814–1895, p. 6, and their deaths are alluded to in Foster, “Early Settlers of Weld” [note 254], *The Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder* 2:97. The surviving four children are listed in Peru Vital Records, 1813–1842, and in Turner, *History of Peru* [note 255], 113 (which includes the two dates of birth).

²⁶⁶ Grundset, *Forgotten Patriots* [note 5], 112.

²⁶⁷ Linda L. Mathew, “Gleanings from Rhode Island Town Records: Providence Town Council Records, 1780–1788,” *Rhode Island Roots* Special Bonus Issue 2006, p. 72. Sampson Freeman’s description of his service is consistent with the service as published in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War*, 17 vols. (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1896–1908), 6:50.

²⁶⁸ Eric Nellis and Anne Decker Cecere, *The Eighteenth-Century Records of the Boston Overseers of the Poor*, Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts: Collections, vol. 69 (Boston, 2007), 356, 358.

²⁶⁹ 1790 U.S. Census, Bowdoin, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 2, p. 23.

²⁷⁰ 1800 U.S. Census, Thompsonborough, Lincoln County, Maine, roll 6, p. 335.

NATHANIEL PORTER (1692–1758) OF FARMINGTON AND BETHLEHEM, CONNECTICUT, AND HIS FAMILY

Bryson Caldwell Cook and Janet Stacey Porter

(concluded from Register 163 [2009]:272)

7. JOHN⁴ PORTER (*Nathaniel³, Thomas², Robert¹*) was born at Farmington, Connecticut, 6 September 1728, and died before 1793.^[118] He married first at Bethlehem, Connecticut, 15 January 1750/1, his stepsister, **DEBORAH HAND**,^[119] born at Guilford, Connecticut, 12 April 1732, daughter of John and Deborah (Bishop) Hand,^[120] and sister of Elizabeth Hand who married her stepbrother Thomas Porter (#8 below). Deborah died, presumably at Bethlehem, before 23 June 1774, the date of John's second marriage.^[121] John married second at Bethlehem 23 June 1774,^[122] **REBECCA JOSLIN**, born say 1741, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Abbot) Joslin, and sister of Abigail Joslin who married John Porter's brother Nathaniel.^[123] Rebecca died at Bethlehem 28 March 1793,^[124] apparently childless.

As previously noted, some Porter genealogies missed the second son of Nathaniel named John. He was often confused with Nathaniel's son John by his first wife Ruth. Farmington land records give his birth as, "John, s. Nathaniell Portter, the 2nd of the name, born the 6th day of Sept. 1728." While the record for John is more obscure, he was certainly living when the family moved to Woodbury. As a result of combining the families of Nathaniel and the "widow Deborah Hand" John met and married his stepsister, Deborah Hand. Guilford probate records show that she was the daughter of John and Deborah (Bishop) Hand. The will of Benjamin Hand, dated 3 January 1739/40, named his granddaughter, Deborah Hand, with the other children of "John Hand, late of Guilford, deceased."^[125] About a month prior to the distribution of her grandfather's estate, her new husband, John Porter, appeared in the Guilford court, at which time he was referred to as "John Porter, husband of one of the daughters of John Hand, late of Guilford, deceased." In the same document

¹¹⁸ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], Deaths, 1:28, "Rebecca, widow of John Porter, died March 28, 1793, age 52."

¹¹⁹ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:28.

¹²⁰ Barbour Collection, citing Guilford Vital Records, 2:34.

¹²¹ Deborah was living on 9 June 1760, when John and Deborah Porter sold land to Peter Welton (Woodbury Deeds, 13:20). No deaths were recorded at Woodbury between 1760 and 1791.

¹²² Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:32.

¹²³ See note 105.

¹²⁴ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:26.

¹²⁵ Guilford District Probate, 4:211.

Deborah was called Deborah Porter, sister of Elizabeth, Submit, and John Hand.^[126] When the land was distributed on 22 June 1751, she was called “Deborah Porter, alias Hand.”^[127]

After their marriage John and Deborah (Hand) Porter purchased land in Bethlehem from Nathaniel Porter, Jr., on 25 July 1750.^[128] John’s first appearance on the Bethlehem tax list was in 1753 with property value £47.7.0.^[129] The property purchased from Nathaniel was later sold to Elizabeth Hand, and following her death it was sold by her widowed husband Thomas Porter.^[130] After this transaction John’s property valuation declined to £26.19.0 according to the tax assessment of 1755.^[131] Interestingly, that assessment amount remained constant, diminishing slightly over time. John was consistently on the annual Bethlehem tax rolls until 1781.^[132]

Two Bethlehem sources confirm that John Porter was a son of Nathaniel Porter of Farmington and Bethlehem. First, a deed dated 24 October 1751 from Nathaniel Porter to his “son Thomas Porter,” describes land Nathaniel gave to “his son Nathaniel Porter, Jr.” and “now possessed by my son John Porter.”^[133] The second source is Nathaniel’s 1758 probate record, in which “John Porter son of the . . . deceased” was appointed administrator.^[134]

The last Bethlehem land record for John Porter is a deed dated 6 July 1770.^[135] After 1781 John Porter may have left Bethlehem and moved with his family to Goshen, Connecticut. In a deed dated 6 November 1784, John and [his son] Benjamin Porter bought land in Goshen from William Nash.^[136] This is the only record found for John Porter in Goshen during his life.^[137] One other clue to his possible relocation comes from the 1790 census of Litchfield County, in which Benjamin Porter was head of a household of two males under 16, two males 16 and over, and four females.^[138] Benjamin was in Goshen as early as

¹²⁶ Guilford District Probate, 4:692.

¹²⁷ Guilford District Probate, 4:706.

¹²⁸ Woodbury Deeds, 9:6.

¹²⁹ Woodbury Tax Records [note 26], “Bethlehem,” 1:35.

¹³⁰ Woodbury Deeds, 10:138. See note 169.

¹³¹ Woodbury Tax Records [note 26], “Bethlehem,” 1:48.

¹³² *Ibid.*, 1:35–247, records for the tax years 1753–1778. The only year he was not found is 1776 (1:229); the last year he was found is 1781 (2:5).

¹³³ Woodbury Deeds, 9:79.

¹³⁴ Woodbury District Probate, 4:52–56, 100.

¹³⁵ Woodbury Deeds, 19:227, recorded 18 January 1773.

¹³⁶ Goshen Deeds, 7:118.

¹³⁷ The grantee John Porter must have been John Porter, not his son John Porter, Jr., who seems to have had financial problems all his life. John Porter, Jr., was “unhappily . . . in low circumstances in the world” when he sued in 1783 for back army pay (see note 147), but he did not receive it until 1786, two years after the transaction. More importantly, when Benjamin Porter sold the land on 3 November 1796 (Goshen Deeds, 9:296), he was the sole grantor, suggesting he had held it with his father in joint tenancy with right of survivorship.

¹³⁸ 1790 U.S. Census, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 1, p. 408 (towns not indicated).

1778, and had four children by 1790, including sons born in 1781 and 1787.^[139] His wife and two daughters could account for three of the four females living in the household. If John and Rebecca were living with his son Benjamin in 1790, that would explain the census results. If this were the case, John Porter died after 1790 and before 1793, presumably in Goshen.

Identifying the children of John⁴ Porter is difficult. Shares of Goshen land were sold at public auction beginning in 1737, but no Porter family purchased land there.^[140] Land and vital records do not show any Porters there as late as the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Signers of the Goshen Smallpox Petition of 1776 included virtually every surname in town, but did not include anyone with the surname Porter.^[141]

The earliest Porter who may have lived in Goshen was *Nathan Porter*, the father of a Nathaniel Porter who was born at Goshen in 1775.^[142] In 1778 *Benjamin Porter*, having formerly enlisted in the army from his home town of Bethlehem, enlisted again, this time from Goshen.^[143] In his pension affidavit he gave no explanation for the move, but Benjamin's wife, Rosanna Howe, almost certainly belonged to the Howe family of Goshen,^[144] and Benjamin and Rosanna had a son born at Goshen 18 January 1781.^[145] Within the next few years, other Porters began to appear in Goshen records. *Elizabeth Porter* married Daniel Cook, Jr., by 1781.^[146] In 1783 *John Porter, Jr.*, submitted a claim for back army pay from Goshen, having enlisted from Woodbury in 1779.^[147] A deed of 8 August 1787 from Nathan Hand to *Robert Porter* and Benjamin Porter for land in Goshen^[148] connects Robert to Benjamin. These five Porters who appeared during that period in Goshen (Nathan, Benjamin, Elizabeth, John, Jr., and Robert) have

¹³⁹ Revolutionary War Pension file, Benjamin Porter, S23376. For the birth record of his children see a query in *Register* 61 (1907):96.

¹⁴⁰ A. G. Hibbard, *The History of the Town of Goshen, Connecticut: with Genealogies and Biographies Based upon the Records of Deacon Lewis Mills Norton*, (Hartford, Conn.: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1897), 32.

¹⁴¹ Connecticut Archives: Revolutionary War (Selected Papers), 1763–1789, Series 1, vol. 4, part 2 [FHL 0,003,537], document 329.

¹⁴² Barbour Collection, citing Goshen Vital Records, 1:239.

¹⁴³ Revolutionary War Pension file, Benjamin Porter, S23376.

¹⁴⁴ *Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson County, Michigan* (Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1890), 380. Presumably Rosanna was closely related to Jeremiah How, who sold land at Goshen to Nathan Hand in 1781 (Goshen Deeds, 6:305).

¹⁴⁵ Barbour Collection, citing Goshen Vital Records, 1:244.

¹⁴⁶ Hibbard, *History of Goshen* [note 139], 451, "Daniel Cook married Elizabeth Porter of Goshen"; Phineas Wolcott Cook, *The Diary of Phineas Wolcott Cook*, 2nd ed. (Brigham City, Utah: Phineas Wolcott Cook Family Organization, 1980), 2, "Grandmother's name was Elizabeth Porter."

¹⁴⁷ Connecticut Archives: Revolutionary War (Selected Papers), 1763–1789, Series 1, vol. 24 [FHL 0,003557], documents 333 and 334. For the settlement documents and the place of enlistment, see Series 1, vol. 16, part 1 [FHL 0,003,549], document 3g.

¹⁴⁸ Goshen Deeds, 7:118, 350.

no birth records. However, based on various sources, it is clear they were of the right ages to be siblings.

In her article, “The “Elusive Benjamin Porter,” Mary Sherwood makes the case that Benjamin Porter, who is known to have been born at Bethlehem,^[149] was the brother of John Porter, Jr., who was also from Bethlehem.^[150] Because John⁴ Porter was the only John Porter of Bethlehem without recorded children, he is the only reasonable candidate to be the John Porter, Sr., to have been older than John Porter, Jr., of Bethlehem.^[151] The article also points out that Benjamin named his oldest daughter Debby, which could suggest his mother was Deborah (Hand) Porter.

With John, Jr. and Benjamin connected to the Bethlehem Porters, the other three Goshen Porters (Robert, Nathan, and Elizabeth) begin to fall into place. Robert Porter is found in Bethlehem records first as an apprentice to Dr. Bellamy, and later as an enlistee in the Revolutionary War.^[152] Robert is connected to Benjamin in Goshen land records in the 1787 deed to Robert and Benjamin Porter from Nathan Hand, cited above. Robert was on the Bethlehem tax list for the first time in 1791.^[153] After the death of his step-mother, Rebecca (Joslin) Porter, in 1793, Robert Porter moved permanently to Bethlehem and lived on Porter Hill in the “home place.”^[154]

The connection of Nathan Porter to the other three Porter men of Goshen is not as strong. However, he was the right age to be their brother, he has not been placed in any other Porter family group, the name Nathan suggests a connection to the Hand family, and the name of his son Nathaniel, born in 1778, suggests a connection to this Porter family.

Similarly, Elizabeth (Porter) Cook, born about 1758, was the right age to be a sister of the four Porter men of Goshen, and she has not been placed in any other

¹⁴⁹ Mary B. Sherwood, “The Elusive Benjamin Porter (1760–1841),” *NEHGS NEXUS* 7 (April-May 1990):58–59, citing Revolutionary War Pension File, Benjamin Porter, S-23376, “Pensioner born 10 May 1760 in Bethlehem.”

¹⁵⁰ Revolutionary War Pension file, John Porter, R8344. In his first application in 1818, John Porter, age 64, stated he had enlisted at Bethlehem, Connecticut. His application was turned down, but on 6 February 1822, he reapplied (then age 67) and included depositions from Benjamin Porter of Batavia, New York [probably his brother but not so stated], and James and Ruth Eggleston of Bethlehem. They testified that John Porter was from Bethlehem and was known as John Porter, Jr., at the time of his enlistment in 1779.

¹⁵¹ Bethlehem vital, land and tax records show that he was the only John Porter living in Bethlehem from 1750 to 1781.

¹⁵² *Bethlehem: A Primer of Local History from the Beginning to 1876* (Bethlehem, Conn.: Old Bethlehem Historical Society, 1976), “Founding Families,” unnumbered pages. “Robert Porter was ‘bound out’ as a young boy to Dr. Bellamy. He entered the Revolutionary Army at sixteen in 1776.”

¹⁵³ Bethlehem Town Records, 1761–1857 [FHL 1,522,005 Item 2], 114.

¹⁵⁴ Bethlehem Historical Society, interview with town historian. Robert Porter’s house is located at the intersection of Route 61 and Porter Hill Road. The Society has pictures of the interior and a history of the house. “The old Porter house is south of town at the top of Porter Hill” (Linden and Simerl, *250 Years of the First Church of Bethlehem* [note 20], 83.

Porter family group. She may have been named for [her aunt?] Elizabeth (Hand) Porter, who died 10 October 1753.

John Porter, Jr., and Benjamin Porter later moved to upstate New York.^[155] Elizabeth (Porter) Cook raised her family in Goshen, was widowed twice, and moved to New York with her third husband by 1825, settling not far from Benjamin.^[156]

Probable children of John and Deborah (Hand) Porter, born presumably at Bethlehem.^[157]

- i. NATHAN⁵ PORTER, b. say 1752.
- ii. JOHN PORTER, JR., b. ca. 1754.^[158]
- iii. ELIZABETH PORTER, b. ca. 1758.^[159]
- iv. BENJAMIN PORTER, b. 10 May 1760.^[160]
- v. ROBERT PORTER, b. ca. 1764.^[161]

8. THOMAS⁴ PORTER (*Nathaniel³, Thomas², Robert¹*) was born at Farmington, Connecticut, 22 July 1730, and died after 2 November 1791.^[162] He married first at Bethlehem, Connecticut, 25 December 1752, his stepsister, **ELIZABETH HAND**,^[163] born at Guilford, Connecticut, 1 July 1728, daughter of John and

¹⁵⁵ Benjamin Porter bought land in Genesee County, New York, in 1802 and settled there (Holland Land Office, Batavia, New York, Township 10, Range 2, Village of Attica, 1802–1840 [FHL 0,871,552], pp. 2–3). He was buried at Batavia, Genesee County (Marian A. Russell, “Cemeteries in Genesee County, Cemetery Records, Genesee County,” typescript [FHL 1,381,729 Item 2], Old Batavia Cemetery, 5:9); his birth date is on his gravestone. John Porter, Jr. settled in Steuben County, New York (Revolutionary War Pension file, John Porter, R8344).

¹⁵⁶ Elizabeth (Porter) (Cook) (Beach) Peters lived in Darien, Genesee County (Revolutionary War Pension file, Joseph Peters, S25910), which had originally been part of Batavia. She had married second Rev. Benjamin Beach on 23 March 1814 at Milton [in the town of Litchfield], Connecticut (Milton, Connecticut, Congregational Church Records [FHL 0,004,767], 3:321). She married third Joseph Peters on 5 June 1821 at Goshen (Barbour Collection, citing Goshen Records, M:3).

¹⁵⁷ Because Deborah was living on 9 June 1760 and John didn’t remarry until 23 June 1774, Deborah was probably the mother of all John Porter’s children. As presented above, the circumstantial evidence for placing John, Benjamin, and Robert as children of John and Deborah (Hand) Porter is stronger than that for placing Nathan and Elizabeth as their children.

¹⁵⁸ Approximate year of birth is based on his pension application (see note 149).

¹⁵⁹ Approximate year of birth is based on Elizabeth’s identification as the female 26–45 in the household of Daniel Cook in 1800 (1800 U.S. Census, Goshen, Litchfield County, Connecticut, roll 2, p. 688), and the female age 70–80 in the household of Joseph Peters in 1830 (1830 U.S. Census, Pembroke, Genesee County, New York, roll 90, p. 236). Thus she was born ca. 1756–1760.

¹⁶⁰ Revolutionary War Pension file, Benjamin Porter, S23376.

¹⁶¹ Hale Collection [note 42], Bethlehem, Old Cemetery, 16, “Porter, Robert d. Dec. 3, 1843, age 79.”

¹⁶² He was living on 2 November 1791, when [his son-in-law] Samuel Beeman transferred a mortgage in Luzerne on behalf of “Thomas Porter of Harpersfield, New York” (Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Deeds, 1:509).

¹⁶³ Woodbury Vital Records, 1:1. An inspection of the original record at the Town Clerk’s office determined her name was written as Elizabeth *Hand*. However, both Barbour and Cothren

Deborah (Bishop) Hand,^[164] and sister of Deborah Hand who married her stepbrother John Porter (#7 above). Elizabeth died at Bethlehem 10 October 1753.^[165] Thomas married second at Woodbury, Connecticut, 24 July 1754, **BEULAH MINOR**,^[166] born there 29 August 1734, daughter of John and Elizabeth (_____) Minor.^[167]

By a deed dated 22 November 1752, John and Deborah Porter of Woodbury sold for £350-0-0 “to Elizabeth Hand of said Woodbury” land in the second tier of lots in the North Purchase of Woodbury. The sale was of lands, house, and barns which “wee, the said John and Deborah Porter purchased of Nathaniel Porter Jun., which piece contains thirteen and one half acres . . . which wee obtained of said Nathaniel Porter Jun.”^[168] Then in a deed dated 19 April 1756, Thomas Porter of Woodbury sold to Peter Welton of Waterbury one acre in Bethlehem, namely, “a piece of land that John [Porter] and Deborah, his wife, sold to Elizabeth Hand, late wife of Thomas Porter.”^[169]

In May of 1753, Thomas and Elizabeth Porter and John and Deborah Porter all personally appeared in Guilford to sell property the two sisters had inherited under the will of their paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hand, dated 3 January 1739/40.^[170] In October of the same year Elizabeth died, presumably of complications related to childbirth.

As mentioned in Part 1 of this article,^[171] Thomas Porter bought shares of land along the Susquehanna River in the Wyoming Valley, later part of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and eventually part of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. Three of the Connecticut men on the original list of purchasers in 1754 were John

erroneously give her name as Elizabeth Hurd. Land records prove she was Elizabeth Hand (Woodbury Deeds, 10:130; 9:275).

¹⁶⁴ Barbour Collection, citing Guilford Vital Records, 2:20.

¹⁶⁵ Barbour Collection, citing Woodbury Vital Records, 1:96. Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:23, and Woodbury District Probate, 4:168, give her death date as “Oct. 9, 1753.”

¹⁶⁶ Barbour Collection, citing Woodbury Vital Records, 1:1.

¹⁶⁷ Barbour Collection, citing Woodbury Deeds, 4:227. At least one account of the Minor/Miner family shows this John Minor’s wife as Elizabeth Judson, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Walker) Judson, with an oldest child, Justice Minor, born 4 September 1730 (“Thomas Minor Family History,” page 2 [http://alum.wpi.edu/~p_miner/Miner2.html]). However, this Elizabeth Judson was much too young (born 4 March 1720/1) and married someone else, according to Donald Lines Jacobus, “The Judson Family of Stratford and Woodbury, Conn.,” *The American Genealogist* 21 (1944-45):269–73 et seq., at 272.

¹⁶⁸ Woodbury Deeds, 10:130.

¹⁶⁹ Woodbury Deeds, 10:138. At the Woodbury Probate Court on 1 November 1753, the will of Elizabeth Porter, written before her marriage, was “disallowed, nothing appearing that said Elizabeth covenanted with said Thomas before marriage to retain the right of the disposition of her real estate” (Woodbury District Probate, 4:168). By 5 September 1756, Thomas Porter, administrator of the estate of his deceased wife, declared the property in question had been previously sold; Thomas’s brother-in-law Peter Welton, represented the heirs in the estate, and also withdrew his appeal (Woodbury District Probate, 4 [Supplement]:76).

¹⁷⁰ Guilford Deeds, 7:304, 305, 306; Guilford District Probate, 4:211.

¹⁷¹ See note 50.

Minor (presumably Thomas' father-in-law) with a whole share, Thomas Porter with a half share, and Thomas' brother-in-law Samuel Church with a half share.^[172]

Although records are unclear as to when Thomas and Beulah moved to the Wyoming Valley, then an unorganized colony of Connecticut, the Susquehanna Company papers provide a clue. On 3 October 1772, the citizens of "Wilkesbarre on Susquehannah" signed a petition to the Colony of Connecticut to be annexed to one of the Connecticut counties, so as to come under the protection of the colony. On that petition, dated the "Second Thursday in October AD 1772," are the names Thomas and Justice Porter and Jonathan Churchill, all formerly of Bethlehem.^[173] Again on 3 April 1773, the Connecticut settlers at Wilkes-Barre petitioned the Colony of Connecticut for incorporation, recounting both the difficulties with Indians before 1768 and, more recently, the "vile incroachments of our neighbours the Pensilvanians." The same names appear on that petition.^[174] In a meeting held at Wilkes-Barre 6 May 1773 Thomas Porter was reprimanded for misconduct at the last meeting of the proprietors.^[175]

Thomas Porter was on the Wilkes-Barre tax list in 1776,^[176] and lived in the Wyoming Valley during the early years of the Revolutionary War.^[177] Thomas Porter, age 46, and [his son] Justice Porter, age 21, served in local militia companies. Thomas and Justice fought in the Battle of Millstone River, where Justice lost his life on 20 January 1777.^[178] Thomas Porter returned to Wilkes-Barre, where a year later he was a "Reformando" and barely escaped the Wyoming Massacre. Thomas' son, Thomas Porter, Jr., was in a militia company commanded by Capt. Jenkins at the time of the Wyoming Massacre.^[179] While the son took part in the Battle of Wyoming, he was clearly not the Thomas Porter who was a drummer in Captain Bidlack's company. This was most likely his father Thomas Porter, since Captain Bidlack commanded Reformandos, older men who remained at home, while other units were comprised of younger more active men who remained on active duty with the Continental Army.^[180]

¹⁷² Boyd and Taylor, *Susquehanna Company Papers* [note 50], 1:106, 110, 171–72.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, 5:43–44.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 5:83–85.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 5:130.

¹⁷⁶ "Tax list for the Districts of Westmoreland Co., Colony of Connecticut, August, 1776" [note 53], *Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society* 5:210, 221.

¹⁷⁷ William Henry Egle, M.D., ed., *Documents Relating to the Connecticut Settlement in the Wyoming Valley*, 2 vols. (Harrisburg, Pa.: E. K. Meyers, 1890–93), 2:26.

¹⁷⁸ Thomas Porter was listed as a private in the Wyoming Valley Militia Company, commanded by Captain Robert Durkee. He was 46 years of age, and 5' 4" in height. It states he was discharged July 8th, but does not give the year [probably 1777]. Justice Porter was age 21, and was killed 20 January 1777. The Wyoming Valley Company under the command of Captain Durkee saw action during the Battle of Millstone River (or Van Nest Mills) in Somerset County, New Jersey, on 20 January 1777 (*Record of Service of Connecticut Men* [note 56], 263).

¹⁷⁹ Revolutionary War Pension file, Thomas Porter, S17640.

¹⁸⁰ Miner, *History of Wyoming* [note 51], 23.

After the Battle of Wyoming, the surviving family members returned to Bethlehem. Thomas Porter was of Woodbury when he signed a deed there on 15 December 1779.^[181] By 12 November 1789, Thomas was of Harpersfield, New York, when he gave [his son-in-law] Samuel Beeman a power of attorney.^[182] Samuel negotiated a mortgage from a previous land transaction and liquidated Thomas Porter's Pennsylvania property on 1 November 1791.^[183]

"Bulah Beeman," evidently Thomas' daughter, Beulah (Porter) Beeman, was head of a household at Harpersfield in 1790, with one male under 16, one male 16 and over, and one female.^[184] The fact that Beulah was head of household suggests that her husband Samuel was absent (but alive, as shown in the previous paragraph), so perhaps the older male was her father Thomas Porter, presumably a widower by 1790.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hand) Porter, born at Bethlehem:^[185]

- i. DAUGHTER⁵, b. Sept. 1753, d. 20 Sept. 1753.

Children of Thomas and Beulah (Minor) Porter, born presumably at Bethlehem, recorded at Woodbury:^[186]

- ii. JUSTICE⁵ PORTER, b. 6 June 1755.
- iii. JOANNA PORTER, b. 29 Oct. 1756.
- iv. BEULAH PORTER, b. 30 Dec. 1758.
- v. THOMAS PORTER, b. 30 Nov. 1761.
- vi. ELIJAH PORTER, b. 6 Feb. 1764.

(concluded)

¹⁸¹ Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Deeds, 1:127–28, recorded 19 February 1789.

¹⁸² Luzerne County Deeds, 1:508.

¹⁸³ Luzerne County Deeds, 1:509. In both deeds Thomas Porter was of Harpersfield, Montgomery County, New York. Thomas Porter was settled on or owned lot 190 at Harpersfield, which later was in Delaware County (John Harper, *Delaware County, New York: History of the Century 1797–1897* [Delhi, N.Y.: W. Clark, 1898], 603).

¹⁸⁴ Shirley B. Goerlich, *Delaware County, New York, Raw Materials from the Past* (Bainbridge, N.Y.: RSG Publishing, 1994), 4; 1790 U.S. Census, Harpersfield, Montgomery County, New York, roll 6, p. 115.

¹⁸⁵ Congregational Church Records of Bethlehem [note 9], 1:23. "Infant dau. of Thomas Porter died Sept 20, 1753." The probate record of Elizabeth (Hand) Porter (Woodbury District Probate, 3:76), states she "died without issue." This record was created about a month after her daughter's birth, indicating the child predeceased her.

¹⁸⁶ Barbour Collection, citing Woodbury Vital Records, 1:15, 23, 42.

HUMPHREY BLAKE (1494?–1558) AND HIS DESCENDANTS
IN NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTH CAROLINA: BLAKE,
RICHARDS, SELLECK, TORREY, AND WOLCOTT

Clifford L. Stott

(concluded from Register 163 [2009]:295)

16. WILLIAM¹ TORREY (*Alice^A Richards, Alice^B Blake, John^C, Humphrey^D*) was baptized at Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, 21 December 1608.^[280] He died at Weymouth, Massachusetts, 10 June 1690.^[281] William married first at Combe St. Nicholas 17 March 1629/30, **AGNES COMBE**, baptized there 4 January 1608/9, daughter of Joseph Combe. Agnes died before 14 February 1630[1], when William was appointed to administer her estate.^[282] William married second about 1631 **JANE HAVILAND**, baptized at Bristol, Gloucestershire, 2 August 1612, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Gyse) Haviland.^[283] Jane was buried at Combe St. Nicholas 27 April 1639. William's third wife is mentioned but not named in his will, cited below. It has been claimed that she was **ELIZABETH FRY**, sister of George¹ Fry of Combe St. Nicholas and Weymouth.^[284]

William came to New England in 1640 with his son Samuel and brother Philip.^[285] William was elected a member of the Royal Artillery of Boston in 1641 and was soon appointed lieutenant of the company. He was a deputy to the General Court from 1642 to 1650. William also held the positions of Clerk of the House of Deputies and Recorder of Deeds. He was appointed captain of militia about 1655.^[286] The detailed will of William Torrey of Weymouth was dated 15 May 1686 and proved 2 July 1691. The following is a verbatim transcription:^[287]

The Fifteenth Day of May in the yeare of our Lord 1686. I William Torrey sen^r of Waymouth in New England being of Perfect Memory & sound understanding yet being very aged & knowing not how soon I may be taken out of this world Revokeing all other wills by me formerly made Do make this my last will & testament in manner & forme following. First I commit my soule into the hand of

²⁸⁰ Bishop's Transcripts of Combe St. Nicholas [note 140].

²⁸¹ *Diary of Samuel Sewall* [note 266], 1:261.

²⁸² Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:16.

²⁸³ Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 142], 1:547, 549, 556; Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004), 390.

²⁸⁴ Boyer, *Ancestral Lines* [note 223], 266, comments that he "has not seen documentation of the allegation that his [George Fry's] sister was the wife of William Torrey." However, no reservations about this identification are shown in Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:8, 9, 16, or "William Torrey," in *Passengers of the Mary & John* [note 139], 25:65–67 at 67.

²⁸⁵ Deposition of Philip Torrey of Roxbury, 5 March 1673/4 in *Suffolk Deeds* [note 213], 8:392. William's son William was not mentioned in the deposition, but presumably he came with his father and brother.

²⁸⁶ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:15.

²⁸⁷ Suffolk County Probate, will of William Torrey, 8:47–48.

God my faithfull Creator & Jesus Christ my Merciful Redeemer in whom I trust through his Grace I have & do believe & by whose Merits & satisfaction alone I hope for salvation & to have my portion in the resurrection of the Just at the coming of o^r Lord Jesus Christ. And for my Body I commit it to the ground from whence it was taken there to remain till Christ shall rayse it up again which I beleive & hope will doe. And for my Dear wife & children which God of his Goodness hath given me, I most freely & willingly resigne them up to God from whom I have received them. And as for my outward Estate with which God hath blessed me (my just debts being first paid & my funeral expences Discharged[]) All my children having some portions already in Land & otherwise that little which is yet remaining in my hands I do dispose of it in manner as is hereafter exprest. First my Will is that Samuel Torrey my Eldest Son shall have that five hundred Acres of land lately granted to me by the Generall Court to be to him & his dispose. Secondly my will is that my wife shall have & enjoy dureing her natural life my now dwelling house & all my outhousing & garden & halfe the Orchard as also halfe the upland adjoyning & belonging to my house as also one halfe of my meadow & mowing ground fresh & salt in the lower Plantation. Thirdly my will is That William Torrey my second son shall have the other halfe of my Orchard & the other halfe of my Upland, meadow & mowing ground also halfe a neck share & one Acre of fresh Meadow lying neer Andrew Fords house, which he now Improveth, both which said p[ar]cels of Land are to be accounted as a part of his halfe when it comes to be Divided. And whereas I promised him at his marriage to provide him an house & that he should have halfe my houseing & halfe my garden after my Decease, now upon his request & in lieu thereof & to be discharged from that Engagement I have already freely given unto him three Acres of Land more or less now fenced out whereupon he hath built a house w^{ch} is not to be accounted as part of his halfe when it shall come to be divided according to Articles of Agreement. Also my will is that after my wifes decease he should have her other half abovementioned, and the whole to be to him & his heires for ever, the division to be made by men mutually chosen & my widow to have the first choice & this division to be understood as well of the Eight Acres & halfe I had of William by way of Exchanges of any other Land. And for the rest of my Estate consisting of Neat cattle, horses sheep swine &c my will is that she retain so much of it in her hand as her halfe part of the land will keep & for what remaines over & above to be put into the hands of her sons Josiah & Angel Torrey to be improved for her & they to allow to their mother something by the yeare for the benefit thereof tending to her maintenance as they shall agree & so to manage it, that the original stock put into their hands be not diminished by them unless it be by the Providence of God. And as concerning my houshold stuff & goods within Doore, of all sorts cloth linen woole & woollen cloath Implements of husbandry beds & bedding, provision & what else might be named except my Bookes, my will is that it be left in her hands full & whole for her use so that none of it be sold or imbezelled but remain in her hands together with all sorts of Cattle bequeathed as aboves^d without diminishing much the kind or number except in case of necessity for her supply & all this for & dureing her natural life (not doubting but if she dispose of her selfe in marriage she will take care of her Children) And further my will is that what is remaining of all the particulars abovementioned as also what is in the hands of Josiah & Angel or any other thing or things which are not herein mentioned after my wifes decease shall be divided into six equall parts or portions to be disposed of to her six children each one

alike, or if one or more of them dy before their mother, then into so many parts as are alive of her Children at that time & distribution to be made as afores^d And further my will is that my Grand Daughter Hayward shall have Twenty shillings bestowed in two silver spoones imediately after my Decease & delivered to her father for her. And for my Bookes my will is that my wife shall have six of them such as she shall chuse & all the rest to be divided into three equall parts & Michajah to have one part Josiah another & Angel a third. And I do hereby constitute & appoint my beloved wife to be sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament to see it performed so farr as she is concerned. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale the day & year first abovewritten.

William Torrey & a seale

Signed Sealed & published in the presence of William Chard. Joseph Dyar

Children of William and Jane (Haviland) Torrey, born in England.^[288]

- i. (REV.) SAMUEL TORREY, b. ca. 1632 (based on age at death); d. Weymouth, Mass., 21 April 1707 age 75.^[289] He was a preacher at Hull and Weymouth, and was ordained at the latter place on 14 Feb. 1665/6.^[290] Samuel m. (1) Boston 15 May 1657 MARY RAWSON,^[291] d. 10 Sept. 1692,^[292] daughter of Edward¹ and Rachel (Perne) Rawson.^[293] He m. (2) Braintree, Mass., 30 July 1695 MARY (CHICKERING) SYMMES,^[294] b. Dedham, Mass., in April 1648, d. Weymouth 12 March 1720/1, daughter of Francis¹ and Anne (Fiske) Chickering, and widow of Capt. William Symmes.^[295]
- ii. WILLIAM TORREY, b. ca. 1638; d. Weymouth 11 Jan. 1717/8 age 80,^[296] m. by 14 Sept. 1670 (birth of oldest known child) DEBORAH GREENE,^[297] b. Warwick, R.I., 10 Aug. 1649, daughter of John² (*John*¹) and Ann (Almy) Greene.^[298]

²⁸⁸ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:13.

²⁸⁹ *Vital Records of Weymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEGHS, 1910), 1:354; *Diary of Samuel Sewall* [note 266], 1:565.

²⁹⁰ Clifford K. Shipton, *Sibley's Harvard Graduates*, 18 vols. to date (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1873–1999), 1:564–66.

²⁹¹ *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 208], 62.

²⁹² *Diary of Samuel Sewall* [note 266], 1:297–98.

²⁹³ Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM (Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001), ref code 3291; Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 142], 1:57–61; Ellery Bicknell Crane, *The Rawson Family* (Worcester, Mass.: privately printed, 1875), 1, 7. Note Leslie Mahler, “Medieval Ancestors of Edward¹ Rawson of Newbury, Massachusetts,” *The American Genealogist* 83 (Jan-Apr. 2009):207–16.

²⁹⁴ Samuel A. Bates, *Records of the Town of Braintree, 1640 to 1793* (Randolph, Mass.: Daniel H. Huxford, 1886), 721.

²⁹⁵ Clarence Almon Torrey, “Francis Chickering of Dedham, Massachusetts,” *The American Genealogist* 17 (1940):70–71.

²⁹⁶ *Vital Records of Weymouth* [note 289], 2:355.

²⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1:315.

²⁹⁸ John Osborne Austin, *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, rev. ed. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1969), 88 (birth); Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume III: G–H* [note 265], 3:144. The will of John Greene of Warwick, Rhode Island, dated 30 December 1706, proved 20 December 1708, mentions daughter Deborah “Torry.” William and Deborah Torrey

Children of William Torrey and his third wife, possibly Elizabeth Fry; all born probably at Weymouth.^[299]

- iii. NAOMI TORREY, b. 3 Dec. 1641;^[300] m. ca. 1664 JOHN LOWELL, son of John² (*Percival*¹) and Mary (_____) Lowell.^[301]
- iv. MARY TORREY, b. 4 Aug. or 3 Dec. 1642;^[302] d. after 23 Sept. 1712; m. by 21 Nov. 1682 (birth of oldest known child) WILLIAM DOWNS, d. Boston ca. 1693.^[303]
- v. MICAHAH TORREY, b. 12 Oct. 1643; d. Weymouth 20 Jan. 1710/1;^[304] m. by 27 July 1673 (birth of oldest known child) SUSANNA _____.^[305]
- vi. JOSIAH TORREY, b. ca. 1650 (based on age at death); d. Mansfield, Conn., 30 Oct. 1732 age 82.^[306] He m. Medfield, Mass., 5 May 1680 SARAH (WILSON) BATT,^[307] daughter of Rev. John² (*Rev. John*¹) and Sarah (Hooker) Wilson, and widow of Paul Batt.^[308]
- vii. JUDITH TORREY, b. ca. 1655 (based on age at death); d. 18 Oct. 1693, aged about 38, bur. Copp's Hill Cemetery, Boston. She m. her cousin THOMAS HUNT,^[309] son of Ephraim² (*Enoch*¹) and Anne (Richards) Hunt (see 15.iii above).^[310]
- viii. ANGEL TORREY, b. 10 June 1657;^[311] d. Bristol, R.I., before 21 May 1724 when his estate was administered by his son William;^[312] m. by 3 May 1699 (birth of oldest known child) HANNAH _____.^[313]

signed a receipt for her share of the estate on 3 April 1710 (Warwick Wills, 1:61–63 [FHL 0,925,455]).

²⁹⁹ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:13.

³⁰⁰ *Vital Records of Weymouth* [note 289], 1:316.

³⁰¹ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:341–44; Walter Goodwin Davis, *Massachusetts and Maine Families in the Ancestry of Walter Goodwin Davis (1885–1966)*, 3 vols. (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1996), 2:519; Waters, *Genealogical Gleanings in England* [note 142], 1:550.

³⁰² *Vital Records of Weymouth* [note 289], 1:316. Both dates are given in the text.

³⁰³ *Boston Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, 1630–1699* [note 208], 157 (birth); Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800* [note 293], ref codes 24500 and 24515 (deaths).

³⁰⁴ *Vital Records of Weymouth* [note 289], 1:313 (birth); 2:353 (death).

³⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:313.

³⁰⁶ Susan W. Dimock, *Birth, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths from the Records of the Town and Churches in Mansfield, Connecticut, 1703–1850* (New York: Baker & Taylor Co., 1898), 345.

³⁰⁷ *Vital Records of Medfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: NEHGS, 1903), 178.

³⁰⁸ Robert Charles Anderson, John C. Brandon, and Paul C. Reed, “The Ancestry of the Royally-Descended Mansfields of the Massachusetts Bay,” *Register* 155 (2001):3–35 at 28. The will of Rev. John Wilson of Medfield, dated 20 August 1691, proved 8 December 1691, specifically states that his daughter was first the wife of Paul Batt and presently was the wife of Josiah Torrey (Suffolk County Probate, 8:58 [FHL 0,594,175]).

³⁰⁹ “Judith Hunt the wife of Thomas Hunt aged about 38 years departed this life the 18 of October 1693 the daughter of Capt. William Torey of Waymouth” (Dunkle and Lainhart, *Old Cemeteries of Boston* [note 209], 264; Thomas, *Diary of Samuel Sewall* [note 266], 1:314, says she was buried 18 October 1693.

³¹⁰ Williams, *Chase-Wigglesworth* [note 269], 256–57.

³¹¹ *Vital Records of Weymouth* [note 289], 1:315.

³¹² Bristol County, Massachusetts, Probate, Angel Torrey administration, 1724, 4:287 [FHL 0,461,882].

17. JAMES¹ TORREY (*Alice^A Richards, Alice^B Blake, John^C, Humphrey^D*) was born probably at Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, about 1612.^[314] He died at Scituate, Plymouth Colony (now Massachusetts), 6 July 1665.^[315] James married at Scituate 2 November 1643, **ANN HATCH**, baptized at Wye, Kent, 3 December 1626, daughter of William¹ and Jane (Young) Hatch.^[316] She married second, as his fourth wife, at Marshfield, Plymouth Colony, 3 April 1677, John Phillips.^[317]

James built a cloth or fulling mill in Scituate in 1653. He was appointed town clerk of Scituate in the same year.^[318]

Children of James and Ann (Hatch) Torrey, all born at Scituate:^[319]

- i. JAMES TORREY, b. 3 Sept. 1644; d. Scituate between 12 Sept. 1719 (date of will) and 9 Oct. 1719 (date of probate).^[320] He m. (1) Scituate 1 June 1666 LYDIA WILLS,^[321] b. Scituate in April 1645, daughter of William¹ and Lucy (_____) Wills.^[322] He m. (2) Scituate 29 Sept. 1679 ELIZABETH RAWLINGS,^[323] b. Scituate in June 1661, daughter of Nathaniel² (*Thomas¹*) and Lydia (Sylvester) Rawlings.^[324] He m. (3) Scituate 30 July 1701 EUNICE (TURNER) (BUCK) DEANE,^[325] b. Scituate 10 April 1661, daughter of Thomas² (*Humphrey¹*) and Sarah (Hiland) Turner,^[326] and widow of Isaac Buck Jr. and Jonas Deane.^[327]
- ii. WILLIAM TORREY, b. 15 March 1646[/?].

³¹³ Bristol, Rhode Island, Vital Records, 1:322 [FHL 0,912,787].

³¹⁴ The birth year is given without evidence in Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:17.

³¹⁵ *Vital Records of Scituate, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 2 vols. (Boston: NEHGS, 1909), 2:454.

³¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 2:295; Anderson, *Great Migration, Volume III: G–H* [note 265], 3:242.

³¹⁷ This date is given in Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:17. The entry was partially illegible in 1970, when the Marshfield vital records were published (Robert M. Sherman and Ruth Wilder Sherman, *Vital Records of Marshfield, Massachusetts, to the year 1850* [Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Rhode Island, 1970], 9). Ann's name is almost completely obliterated.

³¹⁸ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:17–18.

³¹⁹ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 1:364–66; Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:17.

³²⁰ Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Probate, 4:212–24 [FHL 0,550,510].

³²¹ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:296.

³²² *Ibid.*, 1:412 (birth); “Scituate and Barnstable Church Records,” *Register* 9 (1855):279–87 at 286 (parents' marriage).

³²³ *Vital Records of Scituate*, 2:296.

³²⁴ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 176], 3:1559.

³²⁵ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:295.

³²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1:373 (birth); 2:307 (parents' marriage); Anderson, *Pilgrim Migration* [note 271], 149.

³²⁷ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:49 (Buck–Turner marriage). Although Isaac Buck Jr. died in 1688/9 (*ibid.*, 2:361), his estate was not fully divided until 22 September 1722. The division identifies Eunice, wife of James Torrey, as Isaac's widow (Plymouth County Probate, 3:54–56 [FHL 0,550,509]). She was, however, the widow Eunice Deane when she married James Torrey in 1701; apparently she was the widow of Jonas Deane who died at Scituate in 1697 (William Reed Deane and John Ward Dean, “Descendants of Jonas Deane of Scituate, Mass.,” *Register* 25 [1871]:358–62 at 358).

- iii. JOSEPH TORREY, b. 18 March 1648[/?]; d. Scituate 8 May 1714.^[328] Joseph d. unmarried, and the settlement of his estate, dated 8 Sept. 1714, divided his property among his eight surviving siblings: James, Jonathan, and Josiah Torrey, and Damaris Prouty, Mary Humphrey, Sarah Ewer, Joanna Lambert, and Bethia Woodward.^[329]
- iv. DAMARIS TORREY, b. 26 Oct. 1651; d. in or after 1717; m. Dec. 1676 RICHARD¹ PROUTY,^[330] d. Scituate 1 Sept. 1708.^[331]
- v. JONATHAN TORREY, b. 20 Sept. 1654; d. Weymouth 7 June 1718;^[332] m. by 25 Sept. 1676 (birth of oldest known child) RUTH FRY,^[333] daughter of George¹ Fry.^[334]
- vi. MARY TORREY, b. 14 Feb. 1656[/?]; d. after 8 Sept. 1714 (date of brother Joseph's estate settlement); m. ca. 1678 SAMUEL HUMPHREY, son of Jonas² (Jonas¹) and Martha (____) Humphrey.^[335]
- vii. JOSIAH TORREY, b. 28 Jan. 1658[/?]; d. Scituate ca. 1722;^[336] m. (1) Scituate 6 Oct. 1684 ISABEL (____) (HILAND) WETHERELL,^[337] widow of Samuel Hiland and Samuel Wetherell.^[338] He m. (2) Scituate 12 Jan. 1692 SARAH MENDALL,^[339] b. Marshfield 3 Oct. 1668, daughter of John¹ and ____ (Hewes) (Burroughs) Mendall.^[340]
- viii. SARAH TORREY, b. 9 Feb. 1660[/?]; d. after 6 Nov. 1722; m. (1) ca. 1677 RICHARD WARREN, b. Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, 1646, d. Plymouth or Middleboro, Mass., 23 Jan. 1696/7, son of Nathaniel² (Richard¹) and Sarah

³²⁸ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:453.

³²⁹ Plymouth County Probate, 3:322–23 [FHL 0,550,509].

³³⁰ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:40; Charles Henry Pope, *Prouty (Proute) Genealogy* (Boston: the author, 1910), 17.

³³¹ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:436.

³³² *Vital Records of Weymouth* [note 289], 2:353.

³³³ *Ibid.*, 1:312.

³³⁴ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:38. Ruth Torrey is identified as a daughter in the will of George Fry of Weymouth, dated 26 July 1676, proved 30 November 1676 (Suffolk County Probate, 6:144 [FHL 0,584,128]).

³³⁵ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:41; Chamberlain, *Families of Early Weymouth* [note 269], 302–03; Frederick J. Nicholson, "The Family of Jonas¹ Humfrey of Dorchester, Massachusetts," *The American Genealogist* 68 (1983):14–22 at 20.

³³⁶ Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:44.

³³⁷ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:296 (as "Isabel Witherlee").

³³⁸ David L. Greene, "James² and Hannah (Brewster) (Starr) Morgan of New London and Groton, Connecticut, With Notes on the Reverend William¹ Wetherell of Scituate, Massachusetts," *The Genealogist* 14 (2000):118–28 at 121.

³³⁹ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:296.

³⁴⁰ Robert M. Sherman and Ruth Wilder Sherman, *Vital Records of Marshfield, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Warwick, R.I.: Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Rhode Island, 1970), 15; W. A. Walter, "Burroughs, Crocker, Mendall: A Commentary and Some Corrections," *The American Genealogist* 40 (1964):32–34; Sidney D. Smith, *Descendants of John Mendall, Sr., ca. 1638–1720, of Marshfield, Mass.* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1984), 15–16, 19, 26–27.

(Walker) Warren.^[341] She m. (2) Barnstable 18 Sept. 1712 THOMAS EWER,^[342] b. ca. 1663, d. in June 1722, son of Thomas² (Thomas¹) and Hannah (____) Ewer.^[343]

- ix. JOANNA TORREY, b. 4 May 1663; d. after 8 Sept. 1714 (date of brother Joseph's estate settlement); m. Scituate 3 May 1709 THOMAS LAMBERT,^[344] perhaps the Thomas Lambert bp. Scituate 1 July 1660, son of Thomas Lambert.^[345]
- x. BETHIA TORREY, b. 19 July 1665; d. after 8 Sept. 1714 (date of brother Joseph's estate settlement); m. by 5 Dec. 1685 (birth of oldest known child) ROBERT WOODWARD,^[346] whose parentage has not been determined.^[347]

18. PHILIP¹ TORREY (Alice^A Richards, Alice^B Blake, John^C, Humphrey^D) was born probably at Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, about 1614, according to a deposition he made in 1673/4 (see below). He died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in May 1686.^[348] Philip married at Roxbury 1 October 1647, **MARY (SMITH) SCARBOROUGH**,^[349] widow of John Scarborough, and sister of Robert¹ Smith of Roxbury.^[350] On 5 March 1673/4, Philip deposed in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, that he was 59 years old "or thereabouts," and that he formerly resided in Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, until the year 1640, when he emigrated to New England with his brother William and William's son Samuel. He also alleged that he has lived ever since in the town of Roxbury.^[351] Philip became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1643.^[352]

³⁴¹ Robert S. Wakefield, *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations . . . Volume Eighteen, Part One: Family of Richard Warren* (Plymouth, Mass.: General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1999), 36.

³⁴² "Barnstable Vital Records" [note 264], *Mayflower Descendant* 14:226.

³⁴³ Amos Otis, *Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families*, 2 vols. (Barnstable, Mass.: F. B. and F. P. Goss, 1890; repr. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1979), 1:360–63; Eleanor Cooley Rue, "Widow Joyce Wallen of Plymouth (1645) and Widow Joyce Lombard of Barnstable (1664)," *The American Genealogist* 67 (1992):47–53 at 49–50.

³⁴⁴ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 2:294.

³⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 1:213. Thomas Lambert the father has not been identified. It is possible he was actually Thomas Lombard. Robert S. Wakefield, "The Lombard Family of Barnstable, Mass.," *The American Genealogist* 52 (1976):136–39 at 139, includes Thomas³ Lombard (Bernard², Thomas¹), born about 1633, who would have been the right age. However, the only known marriage of Thomas³ Lombard was on 23 December 1665 to Elizabeth Darby. They had a son Thomas⁴ who had twelve children born every two years between 1690 and 1712 (*Vital Records of Barnstable, Massachusetts*, online database at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*, p. 51). Thus, Thomas⁴ Lombard could not have been the Thomas Lambert who married Joanna Torrey in 1709.

³⁴⁶ *Vital Records of Scituate* [note 315], 1:415.

³⁴⁷ Norma Slater Woodward and Thomas R. Steadman, *Descendants of Richard, Nathaniel, Robert and Henry Woodward of New England, 1589–1996*, rev. ed. (Tampa, Fla.: T. R. Steadman, 1996), 523–24.

³⁴⁸ *Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute, 1925–26), 2:651.

³⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 2:398.

³⁵⁰ Walter Kendall Watkins, "English Records," *Register* 62 (1908):96.

³⁵¹ Deposition of Philip Torrey, *Suffolk Deeds* [note 213], 8:392.

³⁵² Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:20.

Children of Philip and Mary (Smith) (Scarborough) Torrey, all born or baptized at Roxbury:^[353]

- i. JOSEPH TORREY, b. 2 July 1649; bur. Roxbury 6 Sept. 1649.^[354]
- ii. JONATHAN TORREY, bp. 16 June 1651; d. Brookline, Mass., in Jan. 1702/3; m. ABIGAIL _____, who was appointed administrator of his estate on 13 Nov. 1707.^[355]
- iii. MARY TORREY, b. 2 April 1654; d. 11 Nov. 1719 in her 66th year, bur. Roxbury,^[356] m. Dorchester, Mass., 14 Jan. 1673 JOHN DAVIS,^[357] b. Roxbury 17 or 19 April 1651, d. there 11 March 1716/7 age 66, son of Tobias¹ and Bridget (Kinman) Davis.^[358]

19. JOSEPH¹ TORREY (*Alice^A Richards, Alice^B Blake, John^C, Humphrey^D*) was baptized at Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset, 21 June 1621. He died probably in Newport, Rhode Island, between 16 May 1673, when he testified in court,^[359] and 24 December 1677, when he was referred to as “deceased” in the will of Benedict Arnold of Newport.^[360] Joseph married, but the name of his wife is unknown. He had at least one daughter and probably a son. The wife and daughter are mentioned, but not named, in a letter written by Samuel Hubbard of Newport to Dr. Edward Stennett of London on 29 November 1676.^[361]

In the beginning of these troubles of the wars Lieut. Joseph Torrey, elder of Mr. Clarke’s church, having but one daughter, living at Squamicut, Misquamicut [Westerly, Rhode Island], and his wife being there, he said unto me—come let us send a boat to Squamicut, my all is there and part of yours. We sent a boat so as his wife, his daughter, and his son-in-law and all their children and my two daughters and their children (one had eight the other three) with an apprentice boy, all came, and brother John Crandall and his family, with as many others as could possibly come, &c.

Joseph Torrey settled first at Weymouth, where he was a freeman in 1643. The following year he was in Rehoboth, Plymouth Colony. Soon after 1650 he removed to Newport. Joseph was General Recorder for Providence and Warwick in 1654. He was a Commissioner from 1656 to 1663. In 1671 he was appointed

³⁵³ *Vital Records of Roxbury* [note 348], 1:342; Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:19.

³⁵⁴ *Vital Records of Roxbury* [note 348], 2:651.

³⁵⁵ Jonathan Torrey’s death date is recorded in his inventory. The administration, dated 13 November 1707, says he was “late of Brooklyn” (Suffolk County Probate, 16:364–65 [FHL 0,584,132]).

³⁵⁶ Samuel Forbes Rockwell, *Davis Families of Early Roxbury and Boston* (North Andover, Mass.: the author, 1932), 156–57; *Vital Records of Roxbury* [note 348], 2:505.

³⁵⁷ *Vital Records of Roxbury* [note 348], 2:397, noted as having taken place at Dorchester.

³⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1:94 (birth); 2:508 (death); Rockwell, *Davis Families* [note 356], 149–50, 155–58.

³⁵⁹ Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Rhode Island Court of Trials, 1671–1704* (Boxford, Mass.: the compiler, 1998), 32.

³⁶⁰ Jane Fletcher Fiske, *Gleanings from Newport Court Files, 1659–1783* (Boxford, Mass.: the compiler, 1998), case no. 3.

³⁶¹ The letter is quoted in Austin, *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island* [note 298], 206, and in Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:23.

Attorney General of the colony. Joseph also served as a lieutenant of militia and for seven years was General Recorder for the colony of Rhode Island.^[362]

Children of Joseph Torrey:

- i. Daughter TORREY, possibly identical with Elizabeth, wife of John¹ Randall.^[363]
- ii. Probably JOSEPH TORREY, b. ca. 1647. A Joseph Torrey *Jr.* was made a freeman of Newport on 29 Oct. 1668.^[364] Two days later he served on a jury in Newport.^[365] Perhaps he was dead by 29 Nov. 1676, when Samuel Hubbard quoted Joseph Torrey as saying “my all” was in Squamicut.

20. DAVID¹ SELLECK (*Robert^A, Isabel^B Blake, John^C, Humphrey^D*) was baptized at Over Stowey, Somerset, 27 February 1613/4.^[366] He died in Accomac County, Virginia, before 7 September 1654.^[367] David married at St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, Somerset, 1 October 1636,^[368] **SUSANNA KIBBY**, daughter of Henry Kibby.^[369] The licence, calling the groom a soap boiler, was issued 28 September 1636.^[370]

David Selleck arrived in Massachusetts about 1637, settling first in Dorchester. In 1642 he moved to Boston, where he continued in the business of making soap. By 1645 he was a merchant trader carrying on business between Boston, Virginia, and England. He owned and leased ships in connection with these ventures. David died in Virginia while taking on a load of tobacco in 1654. The next year his widow married Robert Tilghman.^[371]

³⁶² Torrey, *Torrey Families* [note 147], 1:20–21.

³⁶³ *Ibid.*, 1:23: “The president of the Randall Association in America wrote to me, ‘There is a strong presumption that the wife of John Randall was Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph Torrey of Newport who died in Westerly in 1676.’” A 2003 article concludes that John Randall’s wife Elizabeth has yet to be identified (Nancy S. Peterson, “John and Elizabeth Randall of Westerly, Rhode Island,” *Rhode Island Roots* 29 (2003):57–69 at 69.

³⁶⁴ Rhode Island Colony Records, 1638–1670, p. 345, 29 October 1668 [FHL 0,954,960]. The name is given as Joseph *Terry* Jr. in John Russell Bartlett, *Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England*, 10 vols. (Providence, R.I.: A. C. Greene & Brothers, 1856–65), 2:238.

³⁶⁵ *Rhode Island Court Records: Records of the Court of Trials of the Colony of Providence Plantations, 1647–1670*, 2 vols. (Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island Historical Society, 1920–22), 2:71, 72.

³⁶⁶ Parish registers of Over Stowey [note 4].

³⁶⁷ Howard Mackey and Marlene Alma Hinkley Groves, ed., *Northampton County, Virginia, Record Book: Orders, Deeds, Wills &c* [vol. 5, 1654–55] (Rockport, Maine: Picton Press, 1999), 149. See Paulette Clark Kaufmann, “David¹ Selleck, of Somerset, England, and of Massachusetts and Virginia: Soap Maker and Merchant Trader,” *The Genealogist* 19 (2005):3–40 at 37–38.

³⁶⁸ Parish registers of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, Somerset [FHL 1,526,734].

³⁶⁹ Will of John Kibby of London, 1642, PCC 60 Campbell [FHL 0,092,153]. Susanna’s surname appeared incorrectly as “Kirby” in the previous installment of this article.

³⁷⁰ Henry R. Phelps, “Abstracts of Bath and Wells Diocesan Records: Marriage Licences and Allegations, 1583–1637,” p. 47 [FHL microfiche 6,344,838].

³⁷¹ For further information about David Selleck, see Kaufmann, “David¹ Selleck” [note 367], *The Genealogist* 19:3–40.

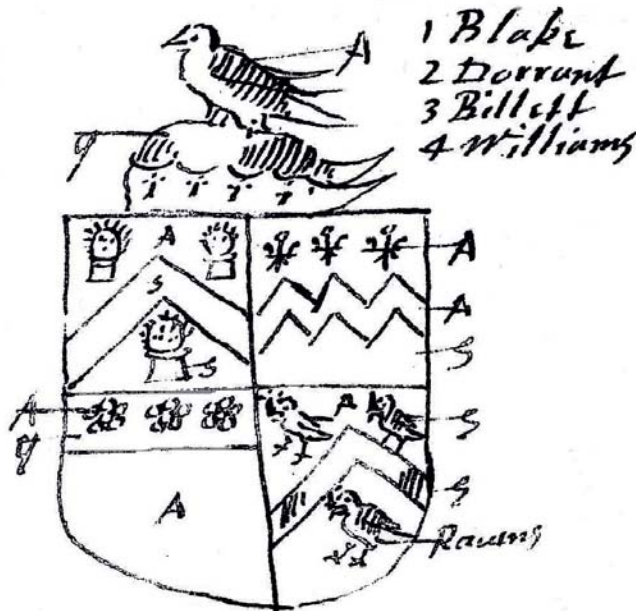
Children of David and Susanna (Kibby) Selleck, first six recorded at Boston, first two baptized at Dorchester, Mass., the others at Boston.^[372]

- i. DAVID SELLECK, b. 11 Dec. 1638, bp. 8 Nov. 1640; d. after 1663.
- ii. JONATHAN SELLECK, b. 20 [*sic*] May 1641, bp. 16 May 1641; d. Stamford, Conn., 10 Jan. 1712/3. He m. Stamford 11 May 1663 ABIGAIL LAW, daughter of Richard¹ and Margaret (Kilbourne) Law.
- iii. JOHN SELLECK, b. 21 Apr 1643, bp. 23 April 1643; m. Stamford 28 Oct. 1669 SARAH LAW, daughter of Richard¹ and Margaret (Kilbourne) Law.
- iv. NATHANIEL SELLECK, b. 5 July 1645, bp. 27 July 1645; d. after 5 July 1666.
- v. JOHANNAH SELLECK, b. 13 Feb. 1647/8; d. before 1655.
- vi. ELIZABETH SELLECK, b. 1 Feb. 1651/2, bp. 8 Feb. 1651/2; d. before 15 Feb. 1654/5.
- vii. SUSANNA SELLECK, d. Boston 10 Nov. 1653.

³⁷² The children are fully documented with additional details in Kaufmann, "David¹ Selleck" [note 367], *The Genealogist* 19:38–40.

APPENDIX

The Origins of Humphrey Blake



The Arms of Robert Blake, "General-at-Sea"
 Courtesy British Library

The arms of Admiral Robert Blake, the great-grandson of Humphrey Blake, are found in the Harleian Collection in the British Library. The shield is quartered with the arms of Dorrant, Billett, and Williams.^[373] As shown above, Robert's mother was Sarah, daughter and coheir of John Williams.

The Blake arms in the upper left quarter are identical to the arms of Blake of Wiltshire, suggesting that the Somerset Blakes are a branch of the earlier Wiltshire Blake family.^[374]

The much earlier Blake pedigree published in Sir Thomas Phillipps' collection of Wiltshire pedigrees includes among its earliest generations Henry Blake, who married an unnamed Dorant heiress, and their grandson, also named Henry, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Walter Bellet.^[375] These are obviously the families whose quartering are in the arms of Robert Blake. Hence, it is clear that they are the ancestors not only of the Wiltshire Blakes, but also the Blakes of Over Stowey, Somerset.

The difficulty is to determine how Humphrey Blake of Over Stowey descends from the Wiltshire Blake family. As already mentioned, Horatio G. Somerby fraudulently linked Humphrey Blake of Over Stowey to this earlier pedigree. Somerby found it necessary to create two fictitious ancestors: William, father of Humphrey, and another William identified as the grandfather of Humphrey. He then made the earlier William Blake into a son of Robert Blake, who was a

³⁷³ Harleian Manuscript Collection, fo. 107, British Library.

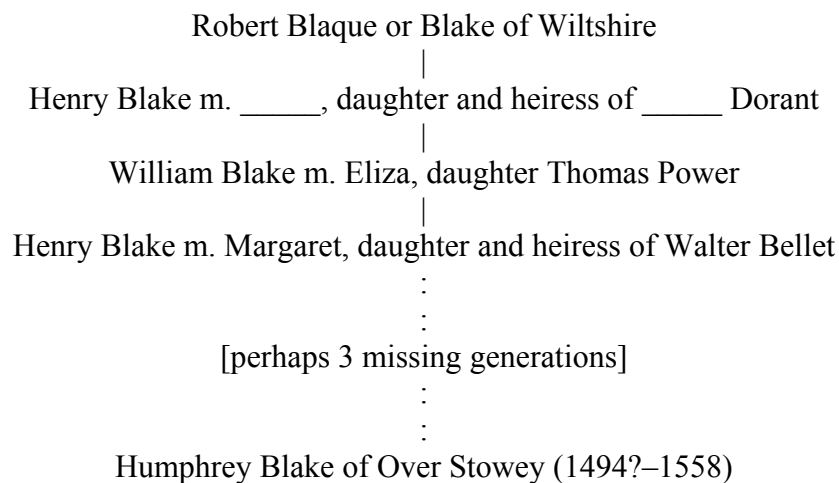
³⁷⁴ G. D. Squibb, ed., *Wiltshire Visitation Pedigrees, 1623, with Additional Pedigrees and Arms Collected by Thomas Lyte of Lyte's Cary, Co. Somerset, 1628*, Publications of The Harleian Society, Visitation Series, vols. 105–06 (London, 1954), 21.

³⁷⁵ [Sir Thomas Phillipps], *Visitatio Heraldica Comitatus Wiltoniae A.D. 1623* (n.p.: Middle Hill Press, 1828), 19.

proven son of Henry Blake and his wife Margaret Bellett. Somerby's work was published in 1881 by William H. Whitmore in *A Record of the Blakes of Somersetshire Especially in the Line of William Blake of Dorchester, Mass., the Emigrant to New England, from the Notes of the Late Horatio G. Somerby* (Boston: privately printed, 1881), cited earlier in note 136.

Vivian H. King later identified Humphrey Blake as the son of John Blake, whose burial on 18 August 1558 appears in Over Stowey parish registers.^[376] While this is possible, there seems to be no evidence that John Blake (buried 1558) was the father of anyone.

Paul C. Reed, FASG, and Robin Bush, former assistant archivist in the Somerset Record Office, have both tried unsuccessfully to identify Humphrey Blake's parents. Nevertheless, the arms of Admiral Robert Blake and the 1623 visitation provide at least some insight into the Wiltshire origins of the family. The first four generations of the Blake pedigree from the 1623 visitation of Wiltshire are given below. There are perhaps three missing generations between Henry and Humphrey.^[377]



(concluded)

³⁷⁶ Vivian H. King, "Blake Pedigree" (1921?), Somerset Record Office, DD/SAS C/795.

³⁷⁷ A comparable line is given, with the three missing generations named but without documentation, in G. Blake Palmer, "Blake of South Carolina: A Note on the English Ancestry of Governor Blake," *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* 39 (1938):103–09 at 104, corrected at 40 (1939):42.

CLOUGH BIBLE RECORD

The Bible record of Stephen and Sarah (Decker) Clough of Wiscasset and Edgecomb, Maine, was acquired in 2008 by the R. Stanton Avery Special Collections Department of NEHGS (Mss A 7334). The Bible was printed in New York by R. C. Valentine in 1846. All entries were copied in one hand, probably all at once in or after 1846. The final entry under Deaths was in a different hand and ink.

The inscription inside the Bible reads “Mrs. Sarah Pendleton, from your affectionate son, J. Washburn, January 1 1846.”

Marriages:

Stephen Clough to Sarah Decker, January 4th 1789^[1]
Sarah D. Clough to Jonathan Bowman, April 4th 1806^[2]
Eliza L. St. B. Clough to William McLellan, October 28. 1810
Sarah D. Bowman to Job Washburn, March 31. 1812^[3]
H.^[4] Antoinette Clough to Revd. Jona. Adams, July 16. 1821^[5]
Sarah Clough to Rev.^[6] John Pendleton, June 6. 1836

Births:

Stephen Clough, Sep^t 25. 1761, Boston
Sarah Decker, March 21. 1773, Edgecomb^[7]

¹ See Fannie S. Chase, *Wiscasset in Pownalborough* (Wiscasset, Maine: the author?, 1941), 454, 463-65, and Ruth Gray and Joseph C. Anderson, ed., *Maine Families in 1790*, 10 vols. to date (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1988–), 1:67, for information on this family. Walter H. Clough, “Clough Records,” *Register* 71 (1917):188–90, shows Stephen Clough as born 25 September 1760, died in September 1818, son of John and Abigail (Edes) Clough of Boston. Stephen’s older half-sister Lydia Clough married Wyatt St. Barbe (Annie Haven Thwing, *Inhabitants and Estates of the Town of Boston, 1630–1800, and The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, 1630–1822*, CD-ROM [Boston: NEHGS and Massachusetts Historical Society, 2001], ref code 15923), hence the name St. Barbe appearing as a middle name for two of Stephen’s children.

² “In Wiscasset, Jonathan Bowman, Esq., to Miss Sally Clough” (*Democrat*, Boston, Mass., 6 April 1806, p. 2, viewed at *Early American Newspapers* at *NewEnglandAncestors.org*).

³ See Cyrus Eaton, *History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Maine*, 2 vols. (Hallowell, Maine: Masters, Smith & Co., 1865), 2:450, for information on Rev. Job and Sally D. (Clough) (Bowman) Washburn.

⁴ The “H” covered with an X.

⁵ “In Warren (Me.), Rev. Jonathan Adams, of Woolwich, to Miss Hannah A. Clough” (*Newburyport Herald*, Newburyport, Mass., 31 July 1821, p. 3, viewed at *Early American Newspapers*). See Rev. William Cushing Adams, “Benjamin Cushing of Camden, Maine, and Some of His Descendants,” *Register* 89 (1935):339–43 at 341, for Rev. Jonathan and Antoinette (Clough) Adams as parents of a son, Rev. Jonathan Edward Adams, who married Lucy Cushing.

⁶ “Rev.” added later, perhaps in pencil.

⁷ She was daughter of Capt. Joseph Decker (Chase, *Wiscasset* [note 1], 463).

Sarah D. Clough, July 5. 1790, Wiscassett
Wyatt St. B. Clough, April 22. 1792, “
Eliza L. St. B. Clough, Sep^t 29. 1793, “
Tempe Lee Clough, Feb^y 14. 1796, Edgecomb
H.^[8] Antoinette Clough, Jan^y 19. 1798, “

Deaths:

Stephen Clough, Aug. 1818, Mississippi R.^[9]
Wyatt St. B. Clough, Oct. 1792, Ae. 6 mo., Boston
Tempe Lee Clough, Jan^y 1801, Ae. 5 yr., Edgecomb
Sarah D. Washburn, Apr. 25. 1846, Ae. 55, Thomaston
Jona. Bowman, June 1809, Wiscassett^[10]
William McLellan, Oct. 1842, Augusta
John Pendleton, Oct. 23. 1845, Ae. 93, Camden
Antoinette Clough Adams, Aug. 24, 1864, Edgecomb

⁸ The “H” covered with an X.

⁹ “On his passage from New-Orleans to Louisville, Capt. Stephen Clough, of Warren, Me., commander of the steam boat Buffalo, age 50—an honest man” (*Boston Commercial Gazette*, 30 November 1818, p. 2, viewed at *Early American Newspapers* [note 2]).

¹⁰ Gray and Anderson, *Maine Families in 1790* [note 1], 8:565, cites evidence that Jonathan Bowman died 21 August 1808.

Reviews of Books and CD-ROMs*

Colony of Connecticut, Minutes of the Court of Assistants, 1669–1711, transcribed and indexed by Helen Schatvet Ullmann, CG, FASG (Boston: NEHGS, 2009. viii + 699 pp., index. Cloth \$34.95 plus \$6.00 shipping). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3447; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

The preface to this invaluable book explains that the Court of Assistants functioned as an appeals court for the Colony of Connecticut and was the court of “original jurisdiction for some matters, particularly divorce and murder.” The preface further explains that these records had been little used by researchers because of their inaccessibility. The inclusion of places and particularly subjects in the index is very useful. For example, on page 664 there are many entries for divorce and brief entries for deserters, devil worshippers, doctor[s], drinking, and drowning.

The genealogical importance of these records is largely the clarification and expansion of our knowledge of people and events in the court minutes. For example, Jacobus, in his *History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield*, 1:394, mentions the 1703 petition of John and Mary Wilson to the Connecticut Legislature to recover 300 acres in Greenwich from Samuel and Joseph Lyon [Mary’s younger half-brothers]. The Court of Assistants records (at pages 294–95) give much more detail about the lawsuit in the Fairfield County Court in 1701 and then the Court of Assistants in 1702.

Not surprisingly, many residents of New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island are mentioned. Even when the relationships are known, there is always the chance of some new tidbit. The following entry at page 15 was particularly rich in genealogical information:

John Washborn whoe is the Reputed son of John washborn late of Hempsteed on Long Island In the Teritory of New Yorke deceased which John Washborn was the son of W^m Washborn of the Same Hempsteed deceased which first named John washborne is Sayd to be in the fowerteenth year of his age personally appeared In court & made Choyse of M^r Richard Butler & M^r Isack Nicols both of Stratford In the colony of conecticut to be his Guardians during the time of his minority the court knowing the forenamed persons to be relations to the Sayd John washborn & men of aproued Integrity doe approue of the same & assigne the Sayd nameds Butlar & Nichols to be the Guardians of the afoersayd John washborn during his Minority.

This book, as well as Mrs. Ullmann’s 2005 volume on the records of the Hartford County Court, are essential for Connecticut research, and indeed for early New England research.

* Unsigned reviews are by the editor.

The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635, Volume VI, R–S, by Robert Charles Anderson (Boston: NEHGS, 2009. cxviii + 774 pp., indexes. Cloth, \$64.95 plus \$6.00 shipping). Order from NEHGS, tel. 888-296-3347; www.NewEnglandAncestors.org.

This latest volume in the Great Migration series is more than a hundred pages longer than the preceding one, yet contains eight fewer sketches. The author explained in the editorial of a recent issue of *Great Migration Newsletter* that sketches are getting longer mainly because of inclusion of “lengthier verbatim transcripts” and “more detailed presentation of the logical trail we have followed in arriving at some of our conclusions.” There are eighteen entries for immigrants named Smith in this volume. Not surprisingly, one of the examples Mr. Anderson cited in his editorial for a long sketch was that of Quartermaster John Smith because of the elaborate “logical trail” involved.

Children of immigrants are shown with only birth and marriage information, but the copious citations and comments frequently lead to the most current books and articles on later generations. There are entries for people who cannot be satisfactorily identified or who embarked from England but who left no records in New England.

As with previous volumes, there are four indexes: by surname, by first name, by place, and by ship. So, for example, if a reader wanted to know how rare was a particular first name or which other immigrants have been identified as coming from a particular village in England, the relevant indexes in this and previous volumes should lead to the answers.

This is the sixth of seven volumes for the period 1634–1635, the peak years of the Great Migration. With each new volume, we are reminded how vital the work of the Great Migration Study Project is for early New England genealogy and history.

Children Bound to Labor: The Pauper Apprentice System in Early America, edited by Ruth Wallis Herndon and John E. Murray (Ithaca, N.Y., and London: Cornell University Press, 2009. x + 264 pp., illus., bibliography, index. Cloth, \$69.95, paper \$24.95). Order from Cornell University Press, tel. 800-666-2211; www.CornellPress.Cornell.edu.

The Overviews and Conclusion for this selection of essays describe the widespread practice of binding out needy children to service where they could be supported while learning the skills and habits of productive members of society. The authors distinguish the system of pauper apprenticeship from the practice of indenturing young men to learn a trade. Terms varied from colony to colony and probably even from town to town, varying from simple housewifery and farm labor, where minimal education may or may not have been required, to formal training in a trade along with basic literacy and accounting skills.

Pauper apprenticeship was basically a system of welfare and provided the labor so necessary in early American society. Not only orphans were bound out. Local leaders could also take children from dysfunctional families, and parents unable to care for their children could arrange for them to serve a master or mistress. The various essays, describing practices from Montreal to Savannah, reveal sources of great value to genealogists. The chapter on “Binding Out Poor Children in Southern New England, 1720–1820” will be of particular interest to *Register* readers. It includes information on specific individuals that are not listed in the index.

– Helen Schatvet Ullmann

The Colony of New Netherland: A Dutch Settlement in Seventeenth-Century America, by Jaap Jacobs (Ithaca, N.Y., and London: Cornell University Press, 2009. xi + 332 pp., illus., bibliography, index. Paper \$26.95). Order from Cornell University Press, as above.

Anyone interested in New Netherland, the Dutch colony in seventeenth-century New York, should be familiar with the work of Jaap Jacobs, a brilliant Dutch scholar. His earlier work on New Netherland, published in English in 2005, was reviewed in the July 2005 *Register*. But its price made it beyond the reach of most readers and libraries. Thus, this paperback is particularly welcome.

The seven long chapters are titled Reconnaissance and Exploration; Population and Immigration; Authority, Government, and Justice; Trade, Agriculture, and Artisans; The Reformed Church and the Others; Burghers and Status; and Living in a Colony. The last chapter has headings for Houses and Belongings; Living and Dying; Cursing and Fighting [both were popular events], and A Time to Every Purpose [court days, market days, Sundays, religious holidays]. Many residents of New Netherland are mentioned — without a single genealogical mistake!

This book is invaluable for anyone researching New Netherland ancestry, and it provides reliable historical context with much detail of what every-day life was like.

Yale's Confederates: A Biographical Dictionary, by Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr. (Knoxville, Tenn.: University of Tennessee Press, 2009. xxiv + 232 pp., illustrations. Cloth \$45.00). Order from University of Tennessee Press, tel. 800-621-2736; utpress.org.

According to its flyleaf, “*Yale's Confederates* brings together short biographies of over five hundred Yale students and graduates who served in the Confederate army and government. It reveals where these men came from and the consequences of the choices they made. Drawing upon rarely used source

material, Hughes introduces new faces and fresh stories to the annals of Civil War history.” These men came from all over the country, not just the South. Many became prominent leaders in the Confederacy and later in their communities.

The author provides vital data, as far as he found it, in italics at the beginning of each sketch. However, there is little documentation (and no index). The author states, “Providing a bibliography would have been a pleasurable exercise for me, rather than a chore, but I felt it would be excessive, almost a bibliography for its own sake.” As he also says, he has done this work “for curious Yalies, and for descendants of Yale men” as well as those interested in American history.

– *Helen Schatvet Ullmann*

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